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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 303. MARCH 20TH, 1911. Vol. XXVI.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, 11th February, 1911.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT PROSECUTIONS.

At Glasgow, on January 12, a local doctor was charged with having sold, through his assistant, 3 ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, which contained 1.38 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, whereas the B.P. prescribes that it should be at least 1.75 per cent. For the defence, it was contended that there was no absolute standard under the Pharmacopœia which did not state clearly the composition of the article. Spirit of nitre was extremely volatile, and evaporation took place even with the utmost care. The stipendiary magistrate dismissed the case. A grocer at Llanryst was charged with a similar offence. He stated that he had had the article in his shop for over two years, and during that time he had only sold 8 ounces. The case was dismissed on payment of the costs. A Birmingham shopkeeper was summoned during the month for selling chocolate which was not of the nature, quality and substance demanded by the purchaser, but consisted of whole shelled peanuts, sugar, insoluble residue and moisture, and contained no chocolate whatever. An inspector saw a card in the shop window, marked, "Delicious Milk Chocolate, 4 oz. a 1d." He entered and asked for half-a-pound of nut

milk chocolate, which was supplied. On being told that it was intended to have the article analysed the defendant said it was not pure, but only an imitation. For the defence it was urged that there was no legal standard for chocolate, and that no ordinary adult would be deceived when buying the stuff so cheaply. A fine of 20/-, with costs, was imposed. At Hull, on January 12, a local tradesman was summoned for selling malt vinegar containing only 25 per cent. of malt vinegar, the remaining 75 per cent. being vinegar not derived from malted and unmalted grain. The analytical evidence showed that 1 pint of the vinegar was found to contain 3.78 per cent of acetic acid, and 0.62 per cent. of extractive and colouring matters, including phosphoric acid to the extent of 0.004 per cent. The sample contained 95.6 per cent. of water. A technical offence was admitted in selling the article as malt vinegar. The defendant acted in accordance with the label affixed to the casks by the brewery, which was as follows:—"This vinegar is guaranteed absolutely pure and wholesome, and is brewed from malt, saccharine matter, and the pure acid, which forms the chemical basis of all vinegar, and is guaranteed free from sulphuric acid, poisonous and deleterious matter. The Stipendiary said that the maximum penalty was £20, but he wished to show his sense of the triviality of the case by fining defendant 15/-, with costs.

AMMONIA AND THE POISONS SCHEDULE.

At Southwark, on January 17, the Coroner, Dr. F. J. Waldo, held an inquest on the body of a child 14 months old, who had died a few days previously in Guy's Hospital, as the result of drinking some ammonia, which was used by his father in connection with his business. The ammonia, which had been left in a cupboard, had, it appeared, been purchased from a chemist in an ordinary medicine bottle, and it was not labelled "Poison." The Coroner said that in placing the name of the fluid and his name and address on the bottle, the chemist did more than was legally required of him. Under the Pharmacy Act of 1868 certain poisons were placed under two schedules, but ammonia, although it was a noxious fluid, was not to be found in either. He thought this was an anomaly, seeing that sulphuric acid and similar things were mentioned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider recommending that ammonia should be added to the schedule of poisons, and should always be labelled "Poison."

ALLEGED UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTICE.

The medical profession are evidently working up public opinion against the prescribing chemist. In a previous letter, the strictures embodied in the Blue Book recently issued, were summarised. Now we are confronted with some more extravagant assertions made by Dr. Lyster, health officer for Hampshire. To enable your readers to know what British pharmacists have to put up with in this connection, I am quoting Dr. Lyster's "conclusions" as they appear in his report:—

"Chemists are the worst sinners in the way of unqualified practice, practically all of them selling medicines of their own compounding, and giving medical advice in connection with various diseases, and concerning patients who may or who may not be present when the consultation takes place. Some of these men are referred to by their misguided patients as 'doctor,' and make quite a considerable income as a result of their trade upon the credulity of the public. There is no doubt that in every case they are dangerously ignorant, and, of course, they are entirely without any adequate training which could enable them to claim to treat diseases. The fact that they have been educated to dispense prescriptions that are issued by medical men deludes the more ignorant among the public, and they appear to be quite willing to trade upon that delusion. Some of the worst kind of quacks of this type issue handbills broadcast, stating that 'consultations and advice on all diseases are entirely free and solicited,' and occasionally they are daring enough to refer on these handbills in disparaging terms to 'quack remedies.' Another type of these men advertise specially in connection with venereal diseases, and holds out special lures to 'service men.' Leaflets of this type are extensively circulated, and advertisements of a similar kind are made very widely in local railway time tables. Several instances of gross injuries produced by delayed treatment are given. The fees obtained by these quacks from their victims are often astonishing. It is, of course, a common occurrence to hear a chemist giving medical advice, and occasionally to see surgical treatment of a kind being administered. The lack of success in treatment, together with the actual injury that they constantly inflict ought, one would imagine, to put a stop quickly to these practices, but the public appears to be very long-suffering and tolerant to the mistakes that are made by unqualified persons of all types. In some districts chemists are said to dress wounds and prescribe recklessly. People will come to them and complain of self-diagnosed conditions, such as 'influenza,' 'bronchitis,' 'nerves,' and are supplied with a bottle of some stock mixture. One chemist of special hardihood appears to make a special practice of visiting patients at their own

homes. Cases of ringworm are quite willingly treated by them, but the usual directions are 'use this ointment night and morning,' with the result that the child soon acquires crusts partly of old ointment and partly of dirt, on the affected part. When this is removed it is found that the ringworm has gone on uninterruptedly. After a few months of this kind of treatment the case will, at length, be brought to a doctor. A great deal of damage is done by chemists in telling parents that a ringworm is cured when it is still infectious. Several children have been found who have returned to school on this assurance, and have spread infection broadcast. In several instances chemists have prescribed ointment for whitlows and other conditions needing immediate surgical operations; another applied the same treatment for many days to an undiagnosed fractured clavicle; many are willing to prescribe for any person who comes into the shop and complains of anything whatsoever, and will treat children upon a mother's representation without seeing them. One case of belladonna poisoning is reported where a belladonna plaster prescribed by a chemist was applied to an abraded surface. Active injury to a serious extent is done by chemists treating eye cases. Many misguided parents take the children to a chemist, who provides glasses. For all practical purposes these are found to be not merely useless, but actually injurious. One who freely prescribes is known to possess a small number of spherical lenses only. Occasionally cases of glaucoma are treated by chemist as 'something in the eye,' and only reach the doctor when the sight has been lost. The danger to the public through the treatment of infectious diseases is extremely great. A considerable amount of elemental work is undertaken by chemists, sometimes with bad results, and local anaesthetics are constantly used. In considering the above, it is important to remember that these are cases the details of which have reached medical practitioners. Probably only a small proportion are heard of in this way, but they serve to indicate that reckless and unqualified treatment is extremely common. In a few districts the chemists appear to restrict themselves to their legitimate trade. No doubt a great deal of treatment by chemists is forced upon them by necessitous persons, for whom medical advice is not available. When the medical treatment of the poor is taken from the guardians and given to a more enlightened authority, it will, perhaps, be possible for all persons to obtain adequate medical assistance."

These reiterated asseverations on the part of interested persons are mainly directed at the prescribing pharmacist. Nothing is said of the scandals associated with doctors' dispensaries, and the great army of ignorant and unqualified "quacks" are in the main let severely alone. It is the poor unfortunate chemist who is the handy butt for this style of abuse. Nothing is known yet as to whether legislative actions will follow the publication of the Blue Book, but if it does, chemists may be relied on to put up a good fight for the retention of their ancient rights and privileges.

XL-ALL FUMIGATOR.

Amongst the number of successful prosecutions initiated by the Pharmaceutical Society against seedsmen and other traders for not complying with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1908, in regard to the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons, one heard at Dumfries, on January 19, failed on a peculiar point. The defendants were Thomas Kennedy and Co., seedsmen and nurserymen, and they were charged with having sold XL-all Fumigator, through the hands of an employee. The principal defence was that they had specifically instructed all their employees never to sell any poisons, and always to call the manager, who held a licence under the Act, when poisons were asked for. The Sheriff said that there was a very serious difficulty in this case. There could be no doubt at all that the bottle of poison was sold in the shop of Kennedy & Co., by their employee, David Begg. It was equally clear that the poison so sold was not labelled with the name and address of the seller. If this had been all there would have been no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the charges had been proved. But there was the serious difficulty that in acting as he did, David Begg was disregarding the instructions he had received from the manager, and he had difficulty in seeing how the firm could be held responsible. There was this other most serious difficulty, that apparently David Begg had fraudulently appropriated the money he received in payment for the goods. It had been said that there was some doubt about the evidence as to instructions, but the facts had been spoken to by the manager and three employees, and he could not do otherwise than accept their evidence. In all the circumstances, he was not satisfied that he could convict, and could not therefore do otherwise than dismiss the case.

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM INCE.

The historic collection of portraits of Past Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society, which adorn the walls of the Society's House, will shortly be enriched by the addition of an oil-painting of the late William Ince. The portrait is by William Gush,

and belonged to Canon Ince, whose death was recently recorded. William Ince occupied the presidential chair of the Society during the year 1850-51. He was for many years managing director of the firm of Godfrey and Cooke, in Southampton-street, Strand, where it had been originally founded by Robert Boyle and Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, about the year 1660. The late Canon Ince, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, was the eldest son of William Ince, whose second son was the late Joseph Ince, who, until his death a few years ago, was one of the best-known figures in English pharmacy.

GENERAL.

The Government Laboratory, from April 1 next, is to be separated from the department of Customs and Excise, and made a separate department under the Treasury.

A methylene-blue pill, given as a practical joke, has been the cause of an action for damages at Blackburn, but the Judge was not sympathetic. He said that such a foolish action ought never to have been brought, as it was perfectly ridiculous to waste public time in such a manner. Plaintiff was awarded £1 damages, but no costs.

An International Congress for the organisation of measures for the suppression of the opium traffic will be held at the Hague on May 30th, 1911. Among the nations which will take part in the Congress are Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Japan, China and Siam. Great Britain will propose that morphine and cocaine shall be included together with opium in the prohibitive enactment, and this proposal will, it is said, be supported by the United States.

Mr. C. Gerrish, representing Messrs. Southall Bros. and Barclay Ltd., Birmingham, and Messrs. Rowntree and Co., of York, is at present in Johannesburg, at his headquarters, 23 Sackes Buildings, Johannesburg.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, which was presented at the February meeting of the Council, shows that the steady increase in membership has been continued. Notwithstanding the large number of pharmacists now connected with the official body, there are nearly nine thousand who do not support the Society in any way. This shunning of responsibility on the part of this large number is as regrettable as it is unwise, as it necessarily impedes the work of the Society as a representative body. The total number now on the register is 16,202, and of the number 6673 belong to the Society. The number of persons registered as superintendents of bodies corporate in Great Britain, and of firms and partnerships in Scotland, is 467, against 442 in the previous year. During last year 2798 shops were visited in order to ascertain whether the certificate of qualification was exhibited. An unusually large number of cases of alleged infringements of the Pharmacy Acts were investigated. Altogether 1836 cases were dealt with—or 500 more than the previous year. Proceedings were instituted in 273 cases, and in all but a few the Society was successful. This increase is due to the enlarged scope of the Poisons and Pharmacy law, greater vigilance having been found necessary to ensure that at all places where poisons were sold, proper precautions were observed, so that there might be a minimum of danger. In nineteen cases of alleged infringement which were reported it was found upon analysis that the poison asked for had been omitted from the articles purchased, and proceedings could not, therefore, be taken under the Pharmacy Acts. In two of these cases proceedings were instituted under the Merchandise Marks Act against the offenders. It is only in recent years that the Society has undertaken to prosecute offenders of this kind, and the undertaking adds not inconsiderably to the work and expenses of the department, towards which the State does not contribute.

POISON LICENSEES AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

There is to be no appeal in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Nash, after all. It will be remembered that the point at issue in the case was whether the unlicensed assistant to a trader, who holds a license under section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is entitled to sell any of the poisons covered by that license. The County Court judge, who heard the case in the first instance, ruled that he was not, and in this decision the Divisional Court concurred, on appeal. The defendant gave notice that he intended to take the case to

a higher tribunal, but, having abandoned this course, it may now be regarded as settled law that, just as it is illegal for the unqualified assistant of a registered chemist and druggist to sell a poison, so it is illegal for the unlicensed and unqualified assistant of a poison license-holder to sell a poison. Few, if any, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, who are conversant with pharmacy law, ever imagined that the point was capable of any other interpretation, but it is as well that the question has been definitely decided.

THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN PHARMACY.

Mr. Edmund White has resigned his seat as a member of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy. His reasons for taking this step were outlined in a statement made to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at the February meeting. Mr. White was one of the members nominated in 1904, and might still have continued to serve on the Committee, were it not for the publication of the Blue Book on the practice of medicine by unqualified persons, which was published at the instigation of the General Medical Council. He strongly resented this action. It seemed to him that the General Medical Council, and the Pharmaceutical Society stood relatively in the same position with regard to medicine and pharmacy, and he did not think the Society had ever given any reason for the G.M.C. to suppose that it was not perfectly willing to do all it could to stop any unsatisfactory condition of affairs in which its own members might be involved. The Council had no knowledge that the Blue Book was to be published, they were not consulted, and many of the members of the Council did not think that the contents were fair. When the Committee was appointed, in 1904, it was intended that questions in pharmacy on specific points should be referred to it. It was not a pharmacopoeia committee in the proper sense of the term. When the 1885 Pharmacopoeia was published, the G.M.C. retained the services of the three professors of the Society. Then, in 1898, a committee of pharmacists did a considerable amount of work in connection with the B.P. published that year. They were not, however, recognised as members of the Pharmacopoeia Committee, and when they presented a bill to the G.M.C. for £375 out of pocket expenses, they were informed that there was no money to pay this account, and they were offered £100, which they accepted. Relations were then broken off, and the representatives of pharmacy retired in a dignified manner, and then and there said that they would have nothing more to do with the publication of the Pharmacopoeia.

In 1904, Mr. Walter Hills had an idea of bridging over the gulf, and the Committee of Reference was appointed. He (Mr. White) did not like it, and thought it a pity to go cap-in-hand and ask people to allow them to do their work, when they knew they might come to them to have it done under different conditions. A meeting was held at the General Medical Council's offices. Dr. MacAllister said: "Here is the Pharmacopoeia; take it and revise it, and we will send to the Pharmacopoeia Committee your suggestions and revision without any guarantee that they will be accepted." He protested very strongly at the time about the matter being disposed of in that way. The work, however, was continued, and the Committee had been meeting once a fortnight for two or three hours at each sitting, during the past six or seven years. The work of revision had involved an immense amount of work. The Committee had reached the letter "S," and so were getting towards the end. The result was that they had revised the Pharmacopoeia with absolutely no guarantee that they were going to get any recognition. He did not think they would. Why should they? "It would be mistaken tactics," continued Mr. White, "for the General Medical Council to give us any recognition when we are willing to go to them and ask to be allowed to do the work. I am profoundly dissatisfied with that condition of things, and when the recent Blue Book was published I felt that, on behalf of the Society and Council, I was not going to take this publication as anything else but a slur and a slight upon us as a body. You will quite understand that the members of the Committee of Reference have worked gratuitously; there has been a grant of £100 per annum, which goes to Professor Greenish, as Secretary, and the net result is that we have revised the Pharmacopoeia for the sum of about £600. I do not mention money here with any desire to suggest that the Committee of Reference ought to be paid. I feel sure that the Committee was perfectly willing

to do its work for the honour of doing it, but I do think we ought to get proper recognition. (Hear, hear.) But while talking about commercial matters, we might remember that when the General Medical Council was presented with the Bill for £375 for out-of-pocket expenses they compounded with £100, owing, it was stated, to there being no funds available for the Pharmacopœia. If you look at the Pharmacopœia you may fairly consider that the cost of printing, binding, and the paper would be about 2s. per copy. Up to the present about 36,000 copies have been sold at 10s. each, and that makes, according to my reckoning, a gross profit of 8s. per copy. If you will assume that about 40,000 copies of the present edition will have been sold before the next Pharmacopœia is published, I estimate that there will be a gross profit of £16,000, while the technical part of the revision work has cost only £600. Therefore, it seems to me that the plea that there are no funds for the Pharmacopœia is not a valid one. If you refer to the German Pharmacopœia, published by the State, you will find that it is infinitely better bound and a bigger book, and delivered in this country at 5s. 9d. per copy. Another point I should like to refer to is in reference to the plea put forward by the General Medical Council, that they had no power to elect members of this Society, or nominate members of the Society on their Pharmacopœia Committee. That has been stated perfectly definitely. I have looked at the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1862, and I can find no foundation for that statement; it seems to me it is simply an excuse, and I do not think it is a correct statement of the case. If you will look at the Acts you will find that the Act enjoins upon the General Medical Council the duty of producing the Pharmacopœia under its supervision and authority; it says nothing about a Pharmacopœia Committee, or whether it is to be produced entirely by medical men. So that the excuse of the General Medical Council that they have no power to appoint pharmacists on the Committee does not appear to me to be a good reason. In conclusion, you will see that the Committee of reference has practically given away the situation and thrown us back twenty years, because the General Medical Council have got their revision of the present book, and you will have no more revision for twelve or fifteen years. You may regard the question as settled, and settled in a way we did not wish it to be settled."

BANQUET TO MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES.

One hundred and fifty-three men of note and leading in the drug trade assembled at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, on January 26, to honour Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. The occasion for this remarkable manifestation of homage was provided by the election of the erstwhile Poplar chemist to a seat in the House of Commons as representative of the constituency of Stepney, Tower Hamlets. Politically the gathering had no significance, but as a token of gratitude to one who had done much in the interests of a suffering trade it was eloquent. In the chair was Sir Edward Evans. On his right was Mr. Glyn-Jones, and in sequence came Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P.; Sir Thomas Barclay (Southall Bros. and Barclay, Limited); Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., the one-time chemists' Parliamentary champion; Mr. C. H. Kirby; Mr. C. B. Allen, of the Pharmaceutical Council; Mr. R. Bremridge, the Registrar at the Square; and Mr. Albert Cooper, of South Kensington. On the left were seated the Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O.; Mr. R. A. Robinson, D.L., ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and late chairman of the London County Council; Alderman Henry Potter, J.P., Mayor of Stepney, and senior in the firm of Potter and Clarke, Limited; Mr. G. S. Woolley, J.P.; Professor H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., F.C.S.; Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., hon. secretary of the Drug Club, and managing director of the British Drug Houses Limited; Mr. John C. Hewlett, of C. J. Hewlett and Son, Limited; Mr. D. T. Evans, J.P., ex-Mayor of Margate, and Mr. John C. Umney, President of the Drug Club and of the P.A.T.A., and to whose happy inspiration and excellent organisation the dinner owned its origin and success.

Then Sir Edward Evans proposed the toast of the Houses of Parliament.

The Earl of Denbigh, in reply, said that although, politically, he had some delicacy in congratulating Mr. Glyn-Jones on his becoming a Liberal member, he could most cordially do so on his election as a member of the House of Commons, and he hoped he would live long to enjoy the honour, and have a distinguished career in that assembly.

Mr. R. Winfrey responded for the House of Commons. It was a great pleasure to do honour to Mr. Glyn-Jones, and to welcome him as a colleague at Westminster. When he (Mr. Winfrey) was first elected, in 1906, he believed he was the first pharmaceutical chemist, since the historic days of Jacob Bell, to be returned to Parliament. He was there joined by Mr. Idris, who, he was happy to notice, looked considerably younger since he left. With him he had run exceedingly well in double harness, and they did their best to further pharmaceutical matters and administration. He did not know that they got very far, but as one who had been divorced from pharmacy for 25 years, Mr. Idris was his guide, philosopher, and friend. But Mr. Idris retired, and then his (Mr. Winfrey's) difficulties began. All the political burdens of the pharmaceutical world fell on his shoulders. He began to look old and worn. However, he did his best, but they could quite understand that he rejoiced at the return of Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, as counsel to the Pharmaceutical Society, would relieve him of all the troubles that had oppressed him. That Mr. Glyn-Jones would not only do honour to his constituency, but to his friends in the pharmaceutical world he felt certain, and he could assure them that he would work with him as in the past for the good of his old friends and colleagues in pharmacy.

The toast of the evening, "Our Honoured Guest," Sir Edward Evans proposed. A large number of distinguished men had met that evening to do honour to one who had just been elected to Parliament, to one who, from his character, he thought, may do great things politically. There were two reasons for their meeting at the function that evening. One was the recognition of services rendered to us by Mr. Glyn-Jones in the past, with the prospect of services in the future; the other was the acknowledgment of the personal, dogged, persevering ability which had enabled a single individual, of poor beginnings and meagre prospects, to rise to the position of a member of the Bar, and to a seat in Parliament. With these objects before them the gathering had met to wish Mr. Glyn-Jones all success in his career. In matters of legislation it was not possible to achieve anything in the interests of a section unless it was also in the interests of the community at large, and in this connection he was pleased to note that the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society had been directed to get all they could, but not all they hoped for. As to the personal characteristics of Mr. Glyn-Jones, he had the Celtic blood in him, and that was why he had succeeded so well. He was a man who adhered to his own opinions. They had met to do him honour that night, and they never felt that honour was more due to him.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, whose rising was the signal for great enthusiasm, said that he could not help recalling—even though there might be a touch of sadness imparted thereby—how, when they honoured him in a similar manner some six years ago, there was seated next him an old warrior of pharmacy, Michael Carteighe, who, as the then new barrister was about to speak, called out, "Steady, boy, speak slowly!" He was pleased to remember the incident, as it showed him that although one could differ in pharmaceutical politics, yet there existed a fine *esprit de corps*. He appreciated to the full the honour that was being done to him that evening. He thought it unfortunate that pharmacists had to pay such close attention to their businesses that they could not employ the benefits of their education and training in public work. He represented, in one sense, pharmaceutical interests. But his services in Parliament must be directed, in the first place, to the interests of the country; secondly, to benefit his constituents; and, thirdly, for the well-being of pharmacy. At the same time he would see that no unfair treatment was meted out to the calling of those who were honouring him that evening, or of small retailers generally. He was afraid that members did not appreciate the burden of taxation that the small retailer bore. They did not realise how he was often working only for rent, rates and taxes. If they did, legislators would hasten to institute reforms. Speaking of pharmacists particularly, he said that they were preparing changes in their examination and education. That knowledge was an educational influence none could deny. But regarded as a commodity bought by studying and the payment of fees, and turned into account for the purposes of a livelihood, careful consideration should be given to the subject in order to compare the knowledge the candi-

date must possess with the proportion that was likely to be useful to him in the conduct of his business. Every legislative department had something to do with pharmacy. There was the Local Government Board, with the question of dispensers; the alcohol question, the Shop Hours Bill, and numerous others. He hoped that the craft would not expect too much from him.

Mr. Henry Potter proposed the toast of "The Committee," and Mr. Umney briefly and appropriately replied.

Mr. R. A. Robinson wound up the honours in proposing the toast of "The Chairman." Sir Edward Evans was the guide, philosopher and friend of a great party, and he was sure that he would look after Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Winfrey and other members of his party. Sir Edward briefly replied, and this brought the proceedings to an end.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF A CURRICULUM.

"Write a short essay on the value of a knowledge of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany in the practical work of pharmacy" was one of the questions given in the March examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The following essay, written by one of the students, was highly commended by the examiners.

It may be, and has been argued that a practical man can get along all right, and perform the various duties and processes of a pharmacy without any other knowledge than that gained by experience.

Apart from the fact that "learning by experience" is often a costly and dangerous, not to say precarious, method, it may be seriously doubted whether, in the time usually given to the acquirement of the business of pharmacy, anything like an adequate experimental knowledge could be obtained. In any case, it would be local, and limited, and a change of place and circumstances might place the practical man in a position where such knowledge would be insufficient.

On the other hand, a theoretical knowledge of the subjects of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, supplemented by the practical experience gained in the routine work of a pharmacy, would, we think, enable a man of equal ability to meet circumstances which might be strange. It could not, in the ordinary course of events, lessen his natural capacity for acquiring practical experience, and it would enable him to serve the public with more certainty. In the business of a pharmacy many operations are conducted which bring into play the laws of chemistry. It is obviously desirable that the pharmacist should be thoroughly acquainted with these laws. Unexpected results, and unforeseen difficulties, which puzzle a man without this knowledge, are easily detected and often remedied by the man who can explain the decomposition. It is in this way that a knowledge of the chemistry of medicinal substance is most advantageous. Perhaps, in a lesser degree, but, nevertheless, highly important, is a knowledge of the structure of vegetable substances. This is principally seen in the operations of reducing massive drugs to a degree of comminution necessary for their use in pharmacy. It is the nature of the drugs which largely determines what methods shall be used and to what degree comminution shall be carried. In the detection of adulteration, a knowledge of botany is highly valuable. The same general rule applies to the study of Materia Medica. The determination of the quality of a drug largely depends on an intimate acquaintance with the characteristics of drugs. These remarks will show that a pharmacist who makes himself acquainted with these sciences is enabled, by knowing the why and the wherefore of pharmacy, to ensure that in the important work of dispensing medicines, he will be able to ensure purity of materials, accurate composition of galenicals, etc., and that the medicine shall be presented in its most efficacious form. This being so, the requirement that pharmacists shall possess this knowledge is not only reasonable, but is rightly regarded as a "sine qua non."

"SALVARSAN," OR "606."

"Salvarsan" ("606").—Its chemistry, pharmacy and therapeutics. Martindale and Westcott. (H. K. Lewis, London, 1911.)

The authors of the "Extra Pharmacopoeia" have laid the medical profession under an additional debt of gratitude by the timely publication in a convenient form of a concise summary of all that is known about this newest and most remarkable drug in the field of chemo-therapy—its chemical composition, its therapeutic uses, the details of the various methods of administration, the differing opinions expressed as to its efficacy, and the warnings uttered as to its use without having due regard to possibly untoward after effects. A copious table of references, extending till almost the end of last year, will enable the investigator who has access to the original literature to make himself acquainted in detail with all that has so far been written on the subject.

The part played by organic compounds of arsenic in recent therapeutics is so important that it will be interesting to trace the relationship between "606" and the simple inorganic compounds of the element.

The element arsenic forms two oxides, As_2O_3 and As_2O_5, which are respectively trivalent and pentavalent. Corresponding to these two oxides are two acids, $As \equiv (OH)_3$ arsenious acid, and $O = As \equiv (OH)_3$ arsenic acid. If one (OH) or hydroxyl group of arsenic acid be replaced by an organic radical we obtain arsonic acid, and the salts corresponding to arsonic acid are the arsonates. Thus, $AsO(OH)_2R$ would be a general symbol for an arsonic acid, R standing for an organic radical. If, for example, $O(OH)_2.C_6H_3R$ stood for phenyl, C_6H_5, then As would be phenyl arsonic acid, and $As\,O.(OH).(O\,Na).C_6H_5$ would be sodium phenyl arsonate.

Most of the organic arsenical compounds of therapeutic importance are derived from the arsonates.

The arsonates themselves may be regarded from another standpoint. Phenyl arsonic acid, for example, may be looked upon as being benzene, C_6H_6, in which one of the six hydrogen atoms of the "benzene ring" is replaced by the monovalent group As O $(OH)_2$.

If now a second hydrogen atom in the benzene ring—an atom in the *para* or 1 : 4 position—be replaced by an NH_2 or amino group, we obtain $C_6H_4.NH_2.As$ O $(OH)_2$, or para-amino-phenyl arsonic acid. The sodium salt corresponding to this acid is the well-known compound Atoxyl.

Encouraged by the measure of success obtained in the use of Atoxyl and of Arseno-phenyl-glycin, COO H.CH_2.NH.C_6 H_4 — As = As — C_6 H_4.NH . CH_2 . COO H which followed it, compounds in which arsenic functions as a pentavalent and trivalent element respectively, the problem to which Ehrlich addressed himself was the introduction into the arseno-benzol nucleus, C_6 H_3..As = As.C_6 H_3, of radicals which should (a) reduce the entire toxicity, (b) increase the spirillocidal power, (c) produce a more stable compound. Nearly 200 derivatives of phenyl arsonic acid were prepared, examined biologically, and tried therapeutically before these results were achieved by the synthesis of "606."

In preparing "606," Ehrlich started with para-amino-phenyl arsonic acid, the acid corresponding to Atoxyl, and by substituting an (OH) or hydroxyl group for the NH_2 group in the *para* position he obtained para-oxy-phenyl arsonic acid, C_6 H_4.OH..As O $(OH)_2$.

By nitration of this compound, and by subsequent reduction of the resulting nitro body, two molecules appear to condense and form

C_6 H_3.OH.NH_2.As = As. NH_2.OH.C_6 H_3 dioxy-diamino-arseno-benzol.

This substance is unstable, easily oxidisable, and insoluble, but by acting upon it with hydrochloric acid it is converted into a bright yellow powder, which is slowly but completely soluble in water with a strongly acid reaction.

This compound has the formula C_6H_3 . OH.NH_2HCl.As = As. NH_2HCl.OH. C_6H_3, and is dioxy-diamino-arseno-benzol di-hydrochloride, or "606."

A.W.C.

POISONING CASES.

Liniment.—Dolly Kent (20), married, residing at 21 Little Hanover-street, Fitzroy, swallowed some liniment on February 24, with suicidal intent. She recovered after treatment.

Chlorodyne.—William G. Sharp (23), of Young-street, Fitzroy, went into a barber's shop on March 6, and swallowed some chlorodyne. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and after treatment, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide.

Salts of Lemon.—Edwin Thompson (45) was found dead in his orchard at Frankston on February 27. A glass containing white crystals and a packet labelled "Salts of Lemon" were found near his body.

Strychnine. — Samuel Mansfield, bricklayer, was found dead in his hut on the Boort-road, Wedderburn, on March 5. There were evidences of strychnine poisoning. An inquest was held at Warrnambool on March 15, respecting the death of Mrs. Maria Heagney, who died some days previously. A verdict of death from strychnine poisoning whilst of temporarily unsound mind was returned.

Lysol.—John Maher (30), waiter, drank a large quantity of Lysol in the yard of the Orient Hotel, Bourke-street, on March 16. He was taken to the Melbourne Hospital and recovered after treatment. He told the police that he drank the poison as a joke for devilment. Maher was arrested on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide, and was admitted to bail.

Hydrochloric Acid.—William Roy Otway (26), carpenter, Queenscliff, drank a quantity of spirits of salts on March 18, with fatal results. Otway had suffered from ill-health recently, and was very melancholy and despondent.

Eserine.—The Coroner (Dr. Cole) held an inquest at the Morgue on March 13 on the body of Edwin Octavius Brown, a fruiterer, who died on January 22 from the effects of Eserine poisoning, self administered with suicidal intent. The evidence showed that deceased was suffering from a disease of the eyes, and was attending the Eye and Ear Hospital, where he obtained an eye lotion containing about 5 grains of Eserine, which was dispensed in a green coloured bottle with ribbed side, and labelled "Poison." He feared the result of an operation he was about to undergo, and saying "This will end it all," he drank the contents of the bottle, and died 1½ hours later. The medical evidence stated that a fatal dose of Eserine was from one-tenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

Frederick William Mills, a chemist's apprentice, aged 23 years, was discovered in a dying condition in his lodgings, 193 Drummond-street, Carlton, shortly before midnight on March 1. On returning home, Mills went to the room occupied by his mother. His manner being strange, his mother asked what was the matter with him. He replied: "If you come into my room in five minutes you will soon know what is the matter." Mills then went to his room. His mother followed a few minutes afterwards, and discovered him lying on the floor, moaning and unconscious. A bottle, labelled "Poison," was near the door. In it were a few drops of fluid, which smelt like cyanide of potassium. The cork of the bottle was discovered in the passage. Dr. Broyer was summoned, but upon his arrival Mills was dead. Mills was employed by Mr. Best, chemist, of Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, and was formerly with Mr. J. W. Pedley, Yarraville. Mrs. Mills could not give the police any reason why her son should have taken poison.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Analyses under Pure Foods Act.—The Minister of Health has directed that those officers of the State analyst's department who are generally engaged in conducting tests under the Pure Foods Act are in future to carry out their work at the Board of Health Offices instead of at the Agricultural Department, where they are now accommodated.

Recognition of Victorian Intermediate Certificates in Queensland. — The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, held on March 9:—

"That the examination of the Victorian College of Pharmacy be accepted in lieu of the Intermediate Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, provided that the candidate has passed the necessary subjects required by the Regulations under the Queensland Pharmacy Act of 1884; makes application accordingly, and pays the necessary fees."

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on March 8. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Farmer, Francis, Ogg, Strutt and Towl.

Correspondence.—Edward C. Davies, High-street, St. Kilda, in reference to the sale of childrens' teething powders containing calomel, and asking whether their sale by grocers was restricted under the Poisons Act. A reply was sent stating that while there was no restriction under the Poisons Act on the sale of calomel, both the coroner and the Health Department had frequently drawn attention to the danger to the public in allowing preparations containing potent drugs to be sold by unqualified persons.

A communication was received from a medical man in Trentham, inquiring whether a person who was carrying on business as a chemist in that town was duly qualified, as a reference to the Pharmaceutical Register did not disclose his name. A reply was sent, stating that the person referred to was not a registered chemist in Victoria.

G. W. Busby, 349 Collins-street, Melbourne, asking if any information could be furnished as to the whereabouts of William Henry Bateman, who was at one time in business as a chemist in Bourke-street, Melbourne. A reply was sent, stating that the only information which could be furnished was that in 1895 Mr. Bateman's address was Dandenong-road, Windsor, but that letters forwarded to him since that date had been returned unclaimed, and nothing had since been heard of him. It was supposed that he had left Victoria, as no intimation of his death had been received.

A communication was received from the School of Mines, Bendigo, applying for the recognition of the School for the year 1911, under section 88, sub-section 4 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III. The application was approved.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, forwarding copy of the Pharmacy Act and Regulations made thereunder. These were forwarded in connection with the application which had been made in reference to reciprocity on an examination basis. After some consideration it was resolved to write to the Board, and ask on what ground they had based their request for recognition on an examination basis only, as the reciprocity agreements with Victoria at present existing were all on a whole register basis.

The Chief Commissioner of Police forwarded the file in reference to the prosecution by the police of Wm. B. Maine, for illegally carrying on business, which came before the Court, at Creswick, on February 16, and resulted in a fine of £5, with 3s. costs, being inflicted.

Several matters which had been submitted for legal opinion were discussed in committee.

The March Examinations.—The following reports were received from the examiners:—

Preliminary Examination, 1st and 2nd March, held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Rutherglen, Maryborough and Chiltern. Twenty-two candidates presented themselves, and of these the following thirteen passed:—Alexander Finnings Turner, Bendigo; Vincent Ford Montgomery, Clifton Hill; Norman Denker Cox, Armadale; Frances Hazlett Cowan, Caulfield; Dorothy Clare Murphy, South Yarra; Edmund D. Trembath, Fitzroy; Bertha Altson, St. Kilda; Aldyth Bissett Longmore, Kensington; Bertrand John Daniel, St. Kilda; Eileen McSwiney, Chiltern; Margaret Wilson Connell, East Melbourne; Lilian Agnes Andrew, Auburn; John Frederick Kennedy, Maryborough. The following are eligible to take the subjects indicated as the next examination (1st and 2nd June):—Eileen Alice Angwin (Latin); Æneas T. Richards (Euclid); William Ellis Thomas (Latin and Algebra); Sidney Ray Chandler (Latin and Euclid). The following is the examiner's report on those who failed:—No. 1 passed in Arithmetic and English only; No. 2 failed in all subjects; No. 5 passed in English only; No. 7 passed in English only; No. 17 failed in Latin.

Final Examination, 6th to 8th March. Nine candidates entered, and the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—Norman Cyril McMullin, Horsham; William Edward Clarkson, Brunswick; John Alfred Eric Crawford, Albert Park; Carl Loxton, Moonee Ponds; David John Paton, Bendigo; Oliver Erskine McLean, Hawthorn; John Ernest Fox, Brunswick. Eligible for single subjects: Ethel Selina Leon (Division III., Practical); Charles Osborne Holmes (Division III., Practical).

The reports were received and adopted.

Reports were received from the police in reference to a number of cases of poisoning.

Erasure of Names from the Register.—The following names were erased from the Pharmaceutical Register:—Joseph Barnabus French, Parkville, deceased; William Gibbon Carter, 71 Greville-street, Prahran, deceased; Abel James, 5 Barry-street, South Yarra, deceased; Charles Arkinstall Southwell, Gordon-street, Toorak, deceased.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the Board adjourned.

Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1910 for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election of three members of the Board, who retired by effluxion of time, was held on 7th February, 1910. The retiring members were Messrs. James Lacey and Samuel S. Strutt who offered themselves for re-election, and were returned without opposition. Dr. F. Hobill Cole also retired, but did not offer himself for re-election. Dr. P. Ward Farmer was nominated and duly elected to the vacancy.

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board after the election, held on the 9th February, 1910, Mr. James Lacey was re-elected President, and Mr. R. P. Francis, Honorary Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were re-appointed:—

Preliminary Examination: English, Arithmetic, Latin, Algebra, and Euclid. Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry. — Mr. D. Avery, B.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica.—Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany.—The Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

Examinations.—During the year 1910, eight examinations have been held, at which a total of 214 candidates presented themselves. This number included students from some of the other States, who came to Victoria to attend lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and to pass the qualifying examination.

The Preliminary Examination.—The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1910 was 92, as against 96 in 1909. The

Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates in any of the compulsory subjects are now accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination.

The regulation which was passed allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination who presented themselves in the five compulsory subjects, and passed in three, to be allowed to attend at the next following examination for the subjects in which they fail, has been greatly appreciated by the students.

Additions to the Preliminary Examination.—The recommendation of the Government Medical Officer (Dr. J. A. O'Brien) that a knowledge of history, of general literature, and an acquaintance with one or other of the modern languages, such as French or German, has, so far as general literature, been adopted, and came into effect at the March Examination, 1910.

The Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, both written and oral. During 1910 two examinations were held, at which 92 candidates presented themselves, and 47 passed.

The Final Qualifying Examinations – During the year the number of persons who presented themselves was 30, of whom 19 passed.

Registration Under Interstate Reciprocity —Under the Reciprocity Agreement entered into between the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, 41 certificates of competency have been issued to persons registered in Victoria who have applied for registration in the other States. Of this number 24 were issued to persons applying for registration in New South Wales, 8 to persons applying for registration in South Australia, 5 in Queensland and 4 in Western Australia.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria. —In accordance with the direction of Clause 86 of the Medical Act, 1890, the Board has in the month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1910, it contained the names of 868 pharmaceutical chemists. The names of deceased persons have been erased from the register, in accordance with the Provisions of clause 84 of the Act.

Certificates under the Poisons Act. – During the year 1910 certificates have been granted to 158 persons in country districts as dealers in poisons.

The Sale of Proprietary Preparations for Agricultural and Horticultural Purposes. – Attention having been drawn to the danger to the public by the disregard of the provisions imposed as to labelling, etc., on vendors of these preparations, the matter was brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary, who instructed the police to investigate and report as to non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, and as the result of the report, the Chief Secretary directed that prosecutions should be instituted in the most flagrant cases, and proceedings were taken in five cases and convictions obtained.

Branch Shops and Unregistered Assistants. —Two prosecutions against persons who employed unregistered assistants as managers in charge of branch shops were instituted, and in both cases convictions were recorded.

Mr. William Sutherland, M.A., having tendered his resignation as examiner in Chemistry, Mr. D. Avery, B.Sc., was appointed.

Mr. Charles Pleasance, the representative of the Board on the Food Standard Committee of the Department of Public Health, tendered his resignation of that position in consequence of continued ill-health.

Prosecutions Under the Poisons Act. During the year there have been ten prosecutions for breaches of the Poisons Act, and in each case convictions were obtained.

The Board desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy of the chairman of the Board of Public Health (Dr. B. B. Ham), who has, by placing the services of the Inspectors of the department at the disposal of the Board, rendered valuable assistance.

Reciprocity with Tasmania and New Zealand.—Some correspondence has taken place with the Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand, in reference to the acceptance of their certificates as a qualification for registration in Victoria. No definite decision has, however, been arrived at, pending certain information asked for being received as to the compulsory curriculum in force in those States.

Finance.—The gross receipts of the Board during the year 1910 were £618 7s. 4d., and the expenditure £582 8s. In pursuance of Section 32 of the regulations to the Medical Act, a duly audited balance sheet was submitted by the hon. treasurer to the Board, at the end of the financial year.

Twelve ordinary and five special meetings of the Board have been held during the year, at which the attendances have been as follows:—Mr. S. S. Strutt, 14; Mr. R. P. Francis, 16; Mr. F. J. Bennell, 7; Dr. P. Ward Farmer, 7; Mr. A. L. Ogg, 14; Mr. J. Lacey, 13; Mr. C. E. Towl, 15.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

James Lacey, President.
Harry Shillinglaw, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulation to the Pharmacy Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1882, making it compulsory to pass the Preliminary Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The candidates for this examination were:—

From 1880 to	Students entered.	Passed.
1899 (inclusive)	1663	771
1900	94	37
1901	68	30
1902	58	21
1903	74	23
1904	99	39
1905	82	35
1906	80	30
1907	80	32
1908	142	65
1909	96	47
1910	92	47
	2056	1187

Examinations for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany.—Before examiners appointed by the Board. Examiners: Chemistry and practical chemistry, D. Avery, B.Sc. Materia medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1910 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows: — Chemistry and practical chemistry, 49 entered, 34 passed; materia medica and botany, 49 entered, 34 passed; totals, 98 entered, 68 passed.

Modified Examination.—The qualifications for this examination are :—"Having served a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship, commencing three months at least before the date of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876 (1st January, 1877), either with a chemist and druggist or with a recognised licentiate apothecary, or in a public hospital. The following are the number of candidates who presented themselves:—From the year 1880 to 1910.—Entered, 164; passed, 106.

Final Examination. Practical Pharmacy. — The qualifications necessary before being eligible for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist or homeopathic chemist, etc., and having attended one course of lectures; and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical pharmacy." There are four examinations during the year, which are held before the Board, which sits in sections, as honorary examiners.

From 1883 to				
1899	513	entered	271	passed
In 1900	66	"	29	"
" 1901	62	"	23	"
" 1902	70	"	27	"
" 1903	59	"	24	"
" 1904	60	"	32	"
" 1905	50	"	25	"
" 1906	34	"	18	"
" 1907	31	"	23	"
" 1908	19	"	11	"
" 1909	38	"	26	"
" 1910	30	"	19	"
	1002		528	

REGISTRATION.

In the year 1899 the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1876, was 1257

1900	36
1901	29
1902	35
1903	28
1904	30
1905	28
1906	23
1907	31
1908	19
1909	29
1910	18
	1503

Of the number registered since 1879, 518 passed the final and 73 the modified examination of Victoria; 151 were registered under certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and 18 under the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; 14 qualified by foreign diplomas, and 135 were registered by virtue of having been in business at or before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876; 16 were registered under certificates from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 10 under South Australian certificates; 3 under Western Australian certificates; and 2 under Queensland certificates.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st of December, 1899, numbered	676
1900	34
1901	18
1902	16
1903	21
1904	24
1905	26
1906	20
1907	33
1908	41
1909	32
1910	31
	972

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 1. Present: Mr. Rankin (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Church, Francis, Owen, Pickford, Kernot and Taylor. Apologies from Messrs. Champion and Strutt.

The returning officer reported that Messrs. E. T. Church, G. W. Francis, J. C. Pickford and S. S. Strutt had been elected unopposed as members of the Council, and Messrs. W. O. Strangward and T. Woodward, as auditors, for the ensuing year.

Correspondence.—R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, stating that since the meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania had written, forwarding the annual subscription of £2 2s., and stating that they desired to join in the Conference.

E. W. Proudman, Barnstaple, England, asking if he was entitled to be placed on the Honorary Retiring Members' List. Informed that as he had not yet completed his 25 years' continuous membership he was not yet eligible.

Several letters were received from members desirous of being recorded under the Dentists' Act, asking what procedure should be adopted. The statutory declarations required to be made by applicant and patient were forwarded, together with the necessary information to enable them to place their application before the Board. It was pointed out that as the time for receiving applications would shortly lapse, it would be necessary for intending applicants to forward their applications without delay.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Mr. Thomas Hammond Mann, Warracknabeal; Mr. Philip J. Mulhall, Yarragon; Mr. John McSwiney, Wodonga.

The Annual Meeting.—The business to be submitted to the 54th annual meeting was outlined and discussed. It was also decided that the various amendments in the Articles of Association which would be placed before the annual meeting should be submitted for legal revision, and a copy forwarded to each member.

Education Committee.—The committee reported that meetings had been held on February 15 and 22. At the first meeting the proposed alterations in the Articles of Association were dealt with. At the second meeting the committee had an interview with the Lectorial Board (Dr. F. H. Cole, Dr. T. P. Dunhill, Mr. A. W. Craig, and Mr. T. E. Turner). It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to bring up a report on the proposed alteration in the syllabus of the college. The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Resignation of Mr. Hughes.—A letter was received from Mr. A. E. Hughes, stating that owing to continued ill-health he desired to tender his resignation as a member of the Council. It was resolved that the resignation be accepted with regret, and that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Hughes, expressing appreciation at the services rendered during the time he was a member of the Council, and informing him that a vote of thanks had been duly recorded on the minutes.

Vacancy on the Council.—Mr. C. G. Imes, Clarendon-street, South Melbourne, was unanimously elected a member of the Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Hughes.

Auditors' Report.—The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Pharmacy, and the balance-sheet of the Benevolent Fund Account, were received from the auditors, with a certificate as to their correctness.

The Late Mr. J. B. French.—On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Kernot, it was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the relatives of the late Mr. J. B. French, expressing the Council's sympathy and condolence at the death of so old and esteemed a member.

Benevolent Fund.—A small vote from the Benevolent Fund was granted to a chemist in the country who applied for assistance.

The treasurer submitted the monthly statement, and after the transaction of routine business the Council adjourned.

The Victorian Women Pharmacists Association. — The quarterly meeting was held on Wednesday, 22nd February, at the College of Pharmacy. Present: — Mesdames Bignell, Henry and Short, and the Misses E. Whittle and Imes. Apologies were received from Mrs. George and Miss Hope. The President, Mrs. Bignell, in the chair. The question of hospital dispensing was further considered, and it was resolved to obtain a list of the hospitals receiving State aid, with a view of seeing if the promise made by the Chief Secretary that only qualified persons should be employed, was being carried out. The desirability of choosing a motto for the Association was also discussed.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.
Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting.

The 54th annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 22nd, at 11 a.m.

Present: Mr. Rankin (in the chair), and Messrs. Owen, Hislop, Brinsmead, Baird, Champion, Church, Bailey, Lee, Wheeler, Pickford, R. P. Francis, Cossar, Leete, H. B. Taylor, Turner, Shillinglaw, Kruse, O'Halloran, and Tonkin. Apologies were received from Messrs. Imes and Sayle.

Returning Officer's Report.—The report of the Returning Officer (Mr. S. Baird), announcing the unopposed return of Messrs. E. T. Church, G. W. Francis, J. C. Pickford and S. S. Strutt, as members of the Council, and Messrs. W. O. Strangward and T. Woodward, as auditors, was, on the motion of Mr. Brinsmead, seconded by Mr. Hislop, received, and adopted.

The Secretary read the minutes of the 53rd annual meeting, which were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Bailey.

Annual Report.—The 54th annual report, a copy of which had been printed in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and supplied to each member, was taken as read. Mr. Owen moved that it be received, and adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Brinsmead, and carried.

Financial Statement—The Secretary read the statements of receipts and expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Pharmacy, and the balance-sheet of the Benevolent Fund Account, which had been received from the auditors with a certificate as to their correctness. Mr. Rankin moved, Mr. Church seconded, that they be received. The chairman said the financial statements disclosed a very satisfactory position of affairs. He did not think they called for any criticism. The motion for the adoption of the Financial Statements was moved by Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Champion, and carried.

President's Address—Mr. Rankin said that since he had the pleasure of addressing the members as president last year, quite a number of important items had been successfully dealt with, amongst which he might mention the A.P.F., addition of new members, Conference in Sydney, alteration of Articles, etc. In the face of many difficulties, one satisfactory feature of the year was the special effort made to increase the membership of the Society, with the result that an increase was shown of 40 new members. "This I think is a record, due in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Butchers, encouraged by Messrs. Pickford, Gabriel, and Turner, to whom we are greatly indebted for the interest they have taken in the Society. It is gratifying to see the younger men coming on. No excuse could be offered for those who have passed through the College, for not keeping up their connection with it. The Society must congratulate itself on the fine class of young men who attend the College. These should all be prospective members." Additional organisation could only end in one result, that for our mutual benefit. The foundation was at hand, and it rested entirely with the members what measure of support they gave to the Society. Therefore he recommended continued energy in the direction of still further increasing the membership.

The College.—Owing to the increased number of students attending the various classes, he strongly recommended the Council to take into consideration the absolute necessity for providing a waiting room for the students. The street was at present the only alternative, and he was sure the Council deplored the exhibition of young men and women having to hang about the doorstep or footpaths at intervals between the lectures. The Library might form a part of this scheme, with advantage to students and members of the Society visiting the College. Further conveniences for ladies might also be considered.

Earlier Closing.—Having devoted a great deal of time, he could speak from a personal knowledge on this subject. The opinion was undoubtedly in favour of early closing; it was to be expected that some would be "agin" the Government. In his humble opinion, they offered a very weak side to the argument. At present the signatures to the petition carried the day, and it only remained for the Minister of Labour to fix the date for the 8 p.m. movement to take effect.

The Conference in Sydney.—The different journals having published most comprehensive reports of the work done at the Conference, it was hardly necessary for him to go into details further than congratulate the Societies generally on what he considered a very satisfactory result. The Editorial Committee in connection with the A.P.F. was acknowledged to be of marked ability, and he felt confident that the result of the work would prove of great value to chemists and medical men. The Conference as at present constituted was a good one, and should be supported. The new edition of the Formulary would be a useful work, printed in a convenient size for the pocket, with a handy index of Synthetic chemicals and their synomyms. After such a successful gathering of some very energetic and able members of the craft, it only remained for the individual chemist to bring the A.P.F., not once, but repeatedly, under the notice of the medical men. Without the aid of the individual worker, success could not be assured. He looked to every member to assist by keeping the doctor well informed of what was being done in connection with this important work.

Alteration of Articles.—It was considered necessary to make some alterations in the Articles of Association of the Society. The nature of these had been notified to members, and they would be brought forward at the special meeting to be held later on in the day.

Mr. Rankin, in conclusion, said that he wished to refer to the loss the Society had sustained during the past year by the death of Messrs. Witt, Longstaff, F. G. Grimwade, H. Wheeler, Geo. Woodhouse, and Gibson, who were all highly respected members of the Society, and had always been willing to do anything in their power to advance its interests. He would also like to thank the Secretary and the staff for the assistance rendered to him during his term of office.

General Business.—Mr. Lee asked whether the President could inform him as to the number of prosecutions which had been instituted during the year for breaches of the Medical Act. The question of unregistered men being allowed to take charge of pharmacies was an important one. One of the objects of the Society was to protect and uphold the character, status and interests of chemists. In his opinion, there was room for greater activity in putting a stop to unqualified practice.

Mr. Rankin said that he was not prepared to deal with Mr. Lee's question. It was purely a matter relating to the administration of the Medical Act. If Mr. Lee wished the information, he could give notice and it would be brought up at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Lee said that he accepted the chairman's explanation. He had only drawn attention to the matter because it was of vital importance that something more should be done. He formally gave notice that he wished the matter to be discussed at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Rankin said he would see that this was done, and that the information asked for be obtained.

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

On the conclusion of the annual meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Society was held, when the following proposed resolution (a copy of which had been forwarded to every member) were submitted, namely:—

That the Articles of Association of the said Society be altered in manner following:

(a) In Article 8, after the word "paid," there shall be added "and unless he shall have signed an undertaking in the Form in the Third Schedule hereto to return his Certificate of Membership on his ceasing to be a member, as therein provided."

(b) The following Form of undertaking shall be inserted after the second Schedule:

THE THIRD SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.
UNDERTAKING TO BE SIGNED BY EACH MEMBER ON OBTAINING CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

I..... do hereby, in consideration of receiving a Certificate that I am a member of The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, agree with Harry William Shillinglaw, the Secretary for the time being of such Society, to return such Certificate to him or his successor in the office of Secretary, upon demand, on my ceasing in any way during my life to be a member of such Society, and in case of my death, my executor or administrator shall in like manner be bound to return such Certificate.

Dated the.....day of..... 19....

.....

(c) The following Article shall be inserted after Article 11: "11a. Any member who has for a period of twenty-five years continuously paid his annual subscription shall become a life-member, exempt from further subscriptions, upon application, in writing, to the Secretary."

(d) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 41: "41. Every member shall have one vote, and whenever the Council shall have thought it expedient for the purpose of enabling members to record their votes at any particular meeting, voting by proxy in the form and manner hereinafter provided shall be permitted. Save as aforesaid, voting by proxy shall not be permitted."

(e) The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 41:—

"41a. Forms of proxies may be sent out to members for the purpose of their recording their votes at any particular meeting, whenever the Council in its discretion thinks it expedient, and such forms shall accompany the notice convening the meeting, and shall direct the proxy to vote in a particular manner only."

"41b. The instrument appointing any proxy shall be in the form in the Fourth Schedule hereto, under the hand of the appointer. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not entitled to vote at the meeting for which the proxy is given."

(f) The following form of proxy shall be inserted after the Third Schedule:—

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

FORM OF PROXY.

I, ... of.....being a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, hereby appoint.....of....., as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the .....meeting of the Society, to be held on the.....day of.....next, or at any adjournment thereof for* against the following resolution:—

(Here set out proposed resolution.)

AS WITNESS my hand this.....day of ..... 19....

*DIRECTIONS. If you are in favour of the resolution, you must strike out the word "against"; if you are against it, then strike out the word "for."

When you have completed and signed the form, it must be posted, addressed to the Secretary, in time to reach him two days at least before the meeting.

Proxy forms not in compliance with these directions will be informal.

Certificates of Membership.—Mr. Shillinglaw explained the reasons why the amendments had been found necessary. Amendments (a) and (b) were for the purpose of including the provision, in the Articles of Association, of the undertaking which had been signed by every member to return his Diploma on his ceasing in any way to be a member of the Society. It was to insure that Diplomas would not be retained by persons who were not justly entitled to them. The New South Wales Society had just passed a similar resolution, except that in their case they imposed a penalty of £25 on members not complying with the undertaking.

Mr. Wheeler asked whether it was possible for a member to bind an executor in the manner indicated?

Mr. Leete urged that the Diploma might have a sentimental value to the family of a deceased member.

Mr. Church said that he did not think the rule would work unfairly. It was only to safeguard legitimate members that the Article was submitted.

Mr. Bailey suggested that it would have been better if provision had been made for the Society to retain its ownership of the Diploma, merely lending it to members during their membership.

Mr. Rankin said that there were many difficulties in the way of carrying out this idea. He did not think any objection could be raised to the amendment as it stood. Members could rest assured that so far as the executor portion of the amendment was concerned, it would not be harshly administered. He moved that the amendments (a) and (b) be adopted.

Mr. Cossar seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Life Members.—Mr. Shillinglaw said that this alteration was intended to confer life membership on all members who for a period of 25 years had continuously paid the annual subscription to the Society.

Mr. Baird asked if such a rule was not already in force.

Mr. Shillinglaw said that it was, but only by resolution of the Council. It was now desired to incorporate this provision in the Articles.

Mr. Baird moved, Mr. Champion seconded, that the amendment (c) be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

Voting by Proxy.—The President called upon Mr. W. E. Pearcey, the Society's solicitor, who was in attendance, to explain the reasons for making this alteration.

Mr. Pearcey said that he had been requested to draw up a regulation which would enable country members to record their votes at meetings. He had done this, and drafted a limited form of proxy, which would enable all members to vote.

Mr. Bailey objected to the form of proxy. What was desired was that some provision for straight-out voting by post should be made. He could not understand why this had not been done. He was under the impression that when Mr. Hayes, the barrister, was consulted, he gave the opinion that voting by post could be provided for.

Mr. Pearcey said the Society was bound by the four corners of the Companies Act. That Act made no provision for voting by post. Members had to attend personally at meetings, or vote by proxy. In reply to Mr. Church, Mr. Pearcey said that there was no objection to the Council taking the opinion of members on any subject it pleased, but it could have no legal effect, and could not bind or prejudice them in any way.

Mr. Bailey said that voting by post at State elections was permitted.

Mr. Pearcey said that this was done under powers given by a special Act of Parliament.

Mr. Bailey said that voting by post was provided for in the Articles for election of members of the Council. Was this legal? If so, he could not see the distinction between voting at an election and voting on any other question which might be submitted to the members. The Articles had been registered at the Registrar-General's office. Did not this guarantee their validity?

Mr. Pearcey said it did not. The Registrar-General would accept any Article sent to him and register it. The trouble was that in subsequent years something might crop up which would invalidate the proceedings of previous years. It was very necessary to have these matters on a proper legal footing.

Mr. Church asked for information as to how the directions as to voting worked out in practice?

Mr. Pearcey explained the method of procedure. In reply to Mr. Pickford, he was quite certain that even if provision for voting by post in the ordinary way were included in the Articles of Association it would not be valid. If the Society was not satisfied with this opinion, they could of course consult counsel. In reply to Mr. Bailey, he said that although voting by post was not specifically prohibited by the Companies Acts, there were several authorities supporting his view, that voting could only take place at a properly-convened meeting, either personally, or by proxies represented at that meeting.

Mr. Shillinglaw, in reply to Mr. Bailey, said that the original Articles of Association were settled by Mr. Kerford, and as they were drawn up under strict legal supervision, provisions must have existed at the time for allowing voting by post in the case of the election of members of the Council and the auditors.

Mr. Pickford moved, Mr. Church seconded, that "Yes" or "No" be substituted for "For" or "Against" in the Proxy Form, and that the directions be altered accordingly. Mr. Pickford said he thought the change was desirable, as the present proxy was likely to be misleading. The motion was carried.

Mr. Champion moved, Mr. Brinsmead seconded, that amendments (d), (e), and (f), be carried.

Mr. Bailey moved, Mr. Lee seconded, that the matter be referred back to the Council.

On a vote being taken, the amendment was declared lost. The motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. Rankin moved, Mr. Brinsmead seconded, that the resolutions submitted, as amended, be adopted *in globo*. The motion was carried unanimously.

Adjourned Meeting.—It was resolved that the adjourned meeting to confirm the resolutions be held on Monday, April 10th, 1911, at 11 a.m.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. Owen moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Rankin for presiding at the meeting. The motion was carried with acclamation, and was acknowledged by the chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

Conversazione and Musical Evening.—In the evening a Conversazione and Musical Evening was held at the College, and was well attended by a large number of pharmacists and students and their lady friends. An enjoyable programme was carried out in the large laboratory, most of the items being contributed by past and present students of the College. During the interval the chairman (Mr. Rankin) apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Premier who had intended to be present but had been detained on official business in the Western District. Professor J. A. Gilruth, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, had, however, kindly consented to distribute the prizes in the Premier's absence. Mr. McAlpine, the senior lecturer, then presented the prize winners for the year 1910, and Professor Gilruth, with a few appropriate remarks, made the presentations. Mr. McAlpine, in introducing M. C. J. Tonkin as the winner of the President's Pharmacy Prize (gold medal), referred to the fact that Mr. Tonkin had not only secured the high percentage of 81 at the Final Examination at which he was awarded this prize, but in 1908 he won the Society's Gold Medal at the Honor Examination. This was a unique distinction, as it was the first time in the history of the College that the same student had won both gold medals. (Applause). Professor Gilruth congratulated Mr.

Tonkin most heartily on having won the "double event." He had great pleasure in presenting him with the medal he had so deservedly won. It was a record of which he should be extremely proud, and he was sure that all Mr. Tonkin's fellow students were delighted at the distinguished honor which had been accorded to him. (Cheers). At the conclusion of the programme refreshments were served in the Museum and adjacent rooms. An enjoyable evening was brought to a successful close by an impromptu dance in which most of the younger people present participated.

Ballarat Chemists' Association.

The following report was read at the annual meeting of the Ballarat Chemists' Association, held on March 16th, 1911. As we have now completed the first year in the history of the present Association, it may not be out of place to give a slight resume of the proceedings during the past twelve months. During the latter part of 1909 it was considered advisable by a number of our members that the Ballarat chemists should form an association. It was thought that an association holding meetings at regular intervals would be much more satisfactory than the old style of spasmodic gatherings that were indulged in when any matter worthy of being discussed presented itself, and that a better understanding and feeling of good fellowship would be promoted thereby. With this object in view, a meeting was held at Lester's Hotel on the night of 8th November, 1909, at which nearly all the Ballarat chemists were present, and it was unanimously and enthusiastically decided to form the association, and the meeting straightway set about electing officers and a committee, who were instructed to draw up a set of rules, and also to prepare a retail price list for the guidance of members. This work was promptly carried out by the committee, who in a comparatively short time waded through the apparently never-ending list of prices, and had a fairly comprehensive list ready for the next general meeting. At a meeting on March 10th, 1910, it was decided to adopt the word "Antimsulph" as an association private mark, to be used to indicate the prices charged for prescriptions, and from reports received this has been used by members to a certain extent with benefit to the parties concerned. It is felt that the more frequent use of this mark would still further enhance its value to all the chemists, and members are urged to make a more consistent use of it, in fact, to make a habit of it. Within the last few months an active member has been lost to the association in the person of Percy Towl, who has relinquished his business in Sturt-street, with the intention, we understand, of taking the Science course at the Melbourne University. In his place we have pleasure in welcoming Mr. T. Hanlon, who has succeeded to this business. It is with great regret that we have to place on record the decease of Mr. W. H. Malyon, which took place on the 8th of this month, and our meeting last week was postponed out of respect to the memory of our old colleague, and a letter of condolence was sent to Mr. F. E. Malyon, and the members of the family in their bereavement.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Board, called for March 14, lapsed for want of a quorum.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council was to have met for the monthly meeting on March 14, but lapsed for want of a quorum. A special meeting will be held next week.

The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on March 23rd, at 8 p.m., at the Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. The business will be the reception of the annual report, treasurer's balance-sheet, address of the President, election of councillors, election of auditors.

The following special resolution will be moved: "That Article 5 of the Society's Articles of Association be repealed, and that the following Article be substituted: "Each candidate for membership shall sign and deliver to the secretary, together with the current subscription, an application in the form and to the effect following: "To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:—Gentlemen,—I desire to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and I hereby authorise you, in the event of my being elected, to enter my name in the Register of Members of this Society, and in consideration of your so electing me I undertake that if at any time hereafter I should cease to be a member of the said Society in any way whatever I will, within one calendar month thereafter, return to the Society every diploma and certificate which shall have been received by me from the Society, and further that if I should at any time cease to be a member of such Society I will not thereafter, while I am not a member of the Society, represent myself to be a member thereof, or in any way use the letters "M.P.S., or any other words which might be understood as a representation that I was a member of such Society, and I agree that in the event of my committing any breach of any of the above undertakings I will pay to such Society, not as a penalty, but by way of liquidated damages, the sum of £25."

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910.

Your Council has pleasure in placing before you the 35th annual report and balance-sheet for the year 1910.

Your Council held 12 regular meetings, 2 special meetings, and various Committee meetings.

Messrs. C. J. Carroll, A. E. Durno, T. S. Loney, A. E. Sharp and Ll. P. Williams, retired from the Council in 1910 by effluxion of time, and were re-elected for the next three years.

Mr. L. A. Gray resigned his seat on the Council, and Mr. R. G. Brereton was elected in his stead.

Mr. A. Wadsworth was elected President, Mr. Ll. P. Williams Vice-President, and Mr. T. M. Snelson hon. treasurer for the year.

Mr. A. E. Durno received three months' leave of absence on account of illness.

Use of Bottles.—We have again been challenged that chemists illegally use aerated water bottles for drugs. Our reply was that the Society considers such use unfair, but not illegal, and that the Society is willing to do what it can to discourage the practice.

We had again some trouble regarding the fee for pharmacists when called as witnesses for the Crown. On our representations in the proper quarter an adequate fee has been granted.

Pure Food Act.—In consequence of the meeting of the Interstate Conference, and its recommendations, your Council, in connection with the Councils of the other Australian Pharmaceutical Societies, formulated objections, alterations and additions to the proposed regulations, to be used as soon as the necessity arises.

Wages Board Matters.—A case was brought before the Arbitration Court asking that Friendly Societies' Dispensaries be compelled to obey the Pharmaceutical Wages Board, but the judge decided that the Dispensary of a Friendly Society, as carried on by the Dispensary in question, is not a chemist's shop within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, consequently the chemists' assistants in such dispensaries cannot be called shop assistants, and they do not come under the award.

The Shopkeepers' Assistants' Union summoned one of our members before the Arbitration Court for an alleged breach of the award, namely, not paying the wages to an apprentice as stipulated in the award. Your Council went into the matter, and seeing that the member had entirely fulfilled the conditions of the award (actually paying more than he had to pay), the Council handed the case to the Society's solicitors, with the result that the case was withdrawn.

Early Closing Act.—A few Master Pharmacists interviewed some members of Parliament, asking that the Early Closing Act be amended so as to close chemists' shops at an earlier hour than at present. They were informed that the matter would receive consideration if the chemists would formulate their ideas as to the requirement of the business. A requisition was then received by your Council to call a general meeting of Master Pharmacists to discuss the hours of closing, and to take a vote on the matter, and to do all that is necessary to carry the vote of the meeting into effect. A splendidly attended meeting of Master Pharmacists was held, which confirmed the result of the referendum taken some time ago in the same matter, and which had been placed before the Minister by the Council. The meeting resolved that the closing hours for chemists and dispensaries should be 9 o'clock p.m. on five week days, 10 o'clock on one day, and that the chemist keep his business open for two hours in the morning and in the afternoon on Sundays. A committee was appointed to place the matter before the Minister when necessary.

In consequence of the passing of the Australian Universal Half-Holiday Act, your Council thought it advisable to send circulars to members showing once more what the chemist may sell up to his legal closing hour, and what he can sell after that hour. Your Council takes this opportunity of once more strongly recommending the strict observation of the law.

Formulary.—The work done in this matter has been revised and made ready for the Pharmaceutical Conference.

A case has been brought before the magistrate, in Sydney, by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and though your Council has nothing to do with this matter, the Council desires to bring the result of this case before the notice of members. A man has been fined for selling a bottle of ready-made medicine that is a proprietary medicine, which medicine contained

scheduled poison. The man was fined on various points, namely, having sold poisons without holding a poisons licence; having sold poisons without having labelled the bottle with the word *Poison*, and the name and address of the seller. As there are many such medicines containing scheduled poison, this Council is desirous of giving this note of warning.

With a view of encouraging the study of pharmacy, the Council has offered prizes to apprentices for competition in making pharmaceutical preparations.

The New South Wales Cricket Club, having won the Interstate Cricket Shield, has handed same to the Council for safe keeping. The very handsome trophy is in the office, and can be there inspected.

Conference.—The bi-annual Pharmaceutical Conference was held in Sydney in January, 1911. Delegates from New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia were present. Your President was elected President of the Conference. The main items for consideration were:—

Recognition by Great Britain,
Formulary, and
Reading Papers of pharmaceutical interest.

Your Society has to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of pharmaceutical journals and periodicals.

Messrs. W. Blackhall, H. S. Brothwood and A. Wadsworth retire this year from the Council by effluxion of time. They have been nominated for seats on the Council.

Your auditors, Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and Angus McLeod, retire this year. They have been nominated as auditors.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. RECEIPTS		Cr. EXPENDITURE.	
January 1—		Subscriptions to Conference	£2 2 0
To Balance in Bank	£24 14 8	General Expenses, Postage, etc. ...	3 3 2
December 31—		Stationery & Printing	32 11 6
To Fees for Diplomas ...	9 9 0	Advertising	87 15 6
,, Old bottles sold	2 12 9	Auditors	2 2 0
,, Subscriptions	331 5 0	Expenses, Annual Meeting	11 4 0
		Gas	0 17 0
		New Cover for Table	4 0 0
		Legal expenses ...	7 7 0
		Book Binding ...	0 18 0
		Insurance, Bank Fees, etc. ...	1 7 0
		Savings Bank	50 0 0
		Secretary	100 0 0
		Bal. in Bank, 31 12 10	37 14 3
Total	£368 1 5	Total	£368 1 5

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

1910. ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
December 31—		December 31—	
Cash in bank ...	£37 14 3	To Chemist and Druggist ...	£91 1 8
Jan. 1 } Savings Dec. 31 } Bank ...	498 4 10	Defence Fund ...	190 0 0
Library	176 16 4	Capital	645 4 9
Furniture and Fixtures	123 11 0		
	£836 6 5		£836 6 0

Benevolent Fund.

1910—January 1—		1910—December 31—	
Cash in Bank	£35 12 7	Cash in Savings Bank	£36 15 7
December 31—			
Interest	1 3 0		
	£36 15 7		£36 15 7

Sydney, 31st December, 1910. (Sgd.) A. FORSTER, Secty.

Examined and found correct,

(Sgd.) ANGUS McLEOD, GERALD F. GOODWIN } Auditors.

Pure Foods. — Amended regulations under the Pure Food Act of 1908 have been gazetted. Regulation No. 17, "Exemption from statement of weight," is amended by the addition of oysters in bottle to the list of food packages on which it is necessary to have the weight stated, but the name and address of the vendor must be on the bottle. Regulation No. 33, which prescribes the method of labelling vessels containing skim or separated milk, provides in its new form that, in addition to having the can or other vessel containing milk legibly marked with the words "skim milk" or "separated millk," the vendor shall deliver with it to every customer, a boldly written notice in black ink on a white ground, bearing the words, "unfit for infants." Various other regulations are amended in minor respects.

Strychnine Poisoning. — At Wallangra, near Inverell, N.S.W., three children were poisoned by taking strychnine, which it was said they found in a shed. The mother administered an emetic, but two of the children died. At the inquest the father stated that he kept the poison to kill native dogs with, and placed it in a loft of the cart shed, well out of reach. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Cayenne Pepper. —At Coff's Harbour a peculiar death occurred. A man named James Jennings, believing cayenne pepper to be a sure cure for a cold, took two teaspoonsful of the stuff, but it so irritated the throat that it closed it, and asphyxiated him.

Carbolic Acid Poisoning. —Peter Green last month killed himself by taking

carbolic acid in some beer. He entered an hotel and called for a drink, into which he poured the carbolic acid and drank it, with the result that he suddenly collapsed, and subsequently died in the Sydney Hospital a few minutes after admission.

Strychnia.—At Burwood, Robt. Blair committed suicide by taking strychnia. He was admitted to the Western Suburbs Hospital suffering from the effects of the dose, but did not rally. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Notes—Trade and Personal.—Mr. James Mauldon, for many years senior town invoice clerk to Elliott Bros. Ltd., died on February 25 last after a brief illness, at his residence, Palace-street, Petersham. Deceased was a native of Sydney, and commenced his connection with the drug trade in the establishment of Taylor and Coy., Pitt-street, and when the business was taken over by the Australian Drug Coy. he continued service in it. He entered the employ of Elliott Bros. Ltd. some 27 years ago, and rose to his last position which brought him into close touch with most city and suburban pharmacists. He was held in high esteem by his employers, and by all with whom he was brought in contact.

Dental Association of N.S.W.—The following have been elected office bearers for the current year:—President, Mr. D. B. Foley; vice-president, Mr. N. I. Blue; deputy vice-president, Mr. O. J. M'Dermott; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. W. Cleary; hon. secretary, Dr. W. S. Paisley; hon. recording secretary, Dr. A. S. Cambage.

Mr. Fred Birks, of Potter and Birks Ltd, left on a business trip to America and London by the Makura on the 13th inst., and will be absent for about six months.

The business hitherto carried on at Tingha, New England, N.S.W., by Mr. W. I. Brereton, has been purchased by Mr. H. P. Smith.

Registration under Firms' Act.—Dalton and Waring, chemists and druggists, 161 Oxford-street, Sydney; partners, George Selwyn Dalton and Henry Austin Waring. Bell Manufacturing Coy., manufacturing chemists, 6 Moore-street; proprietor, Alfred Easson.

Mr. O. P. Godfrey, late of Tarramurra, has sold his business and will shortly open a pharmacy at 50 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Mr. William Short is severing his connection with the Australian Drug Coy. shortly owing to indifferent health and a necessity for complete rest. It is his intention to resign on completion of the new factory, which has been brought into existence under his supervision. It is understood that his successor will arrive from England shortly. Mr. Short is a most popular man, and as a manufacturer of experience it will be difficult to replace him. It is hoped in all quarters that his rest will restore his impaired health so that he may continue the good work he has done in the interests of pharmacy generally.

P.A.T.A.—The following additions have been made to the protected list for March—

Size.	Article.	Minimum Wholesale Price.	Minimum Retail Price.
1lb.	Allenbury's Malted Rusks ..	14/3 a doz. (1lb tins)	1/6
	Denham Wilson's Straw Hat Dye (Egg Shell Brand) ..	4/- per dozen	6d.
	Denham Wilson's Carnation Snow (Icicle Brand) ..	5/6 ,, ,,	9d.
Tubes	Denham Wilson's Cold Cream of Roses	5/6 ,, ,,	6d.
,,	Denham Wilson's Cologne Cold Cream	3/6 ,, ,,	6d.
14 oz.	Greathead's Mixture	3/- per dozen (Cartons); *See note at foot.	6d.
	Trouchet's Diuretic Kidney and Bladder Remedy	24/- per doz. (6 doz. pkts.)	2/-
	Montmorency's "Uneedit" Cough Jubes	9/- per doz., 8/9 in 5 doz. lots	2/6
	John Strange Winter's Hair Food (non-oily)	1/- box.	
		34/- per doz.	3/6

* 18/- per doz. for 1 doz. and under 6 doz. lots; 17/6 for 6 and under 12 doz. lots; 17/- for 12 and under 30 doz. lots; 16/- for 30 and under 60 dozen lots; 15/- for 60 doz. lots and over.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane College of Pharmacy—Opening of Session.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor presided over a large gathering, when the opening lecture of the 1911 session was delivered by the director of the college (Mr. R. C. Cowley).

Mr. Watkins, in welcoming his Excellency, said that that night's gathering was rather interesting, because the college was attaining its majority, having been in existence for 21 years. The college was begun in a very humble way. Previous to its establishment, evening lectures were given in the back rooms of some of the chemists' shops in the town. There were no means in the State then for students to receive the necessary knowledge, but in a few years they obtained the assistance of the Government through the technical colleges, and finally the Pharmacy College was established in the existing rooms. The college had arrived at a crisis in its history. They had been looking forward to being either incorporated in or associated with the University, but the Government had decided, he believed, that the University was to be the finale of all technical education in the State. If the college was to be of real good, an amendment of the ancient Pharmacy Act was imperative, and it was hoped that it soon would be amended in the direction which chemists desired. (Applause.)

His Excellency then distributed several medals and certificates, gained by students during the last session.

Mr. R. C. Cowley's Address.

The knowledge of chemistry required by pharmaceutical students is both general and special. The general knowledge is that which all students of chemistry are required to know, the special knowledge is that which has a bearing on the everyday duties of the pharmacist. In the education of pharmaceutical students in the College of Pharmacy, both these requirements are kept in mind. Some years ago the Pharmacy Board very wisely instituted an Intermediate Examination for the purpose of inducing students to devote some time during their period of apprenticeship to the study of chemistry, botany, pharmacy, and Materia Medica, so that when the time came to attend the lectures in the College, they would have passed through the elementary stage and would be in a position to benefit by the lectures. At the time this examination was instituted, the requirements of the examination were made intentionally low, as the means of securing an education of this kind in remote districts of the State could scarcely be said to exist. The requirements have not been altered to any great extent from that day until now.

With the advancement of education in the State, and the increasing facilities for obtaining an education in science subjects, our students should be expected to come better prepared to absorb the special knowledge which they will necessarily receive at the College of Pharmacy.

Since the education of chemistry in pharmacy, students must partake of the special rather than the general character it has always been my effort to give the lectures in chemistry a pharmaceutical bias from the beginning, and to continue it right through the session. It is very difficult to do this unless the examiners are guided by the same principle when candidates for examination come before them. In Great Britain, some years ago, the Pharmaceutical Society adopted the principle of appointing professors of chemistry as examiners, the result of which has been that the candidates are now certainly more advanced in general chemistry, but they are not pharmaceutical chemists. It is all very well to say that a lecturer on chemistry or on any other subject should conduct his lectures independent of the examination. It is impossible to do so and do entire justice to the student. He must always keep the commercial aspect in view when he is lecturing on a commercial subject.

The question of the text books arises here. Years ago, in England, we recommended Attfield's "Chemistry" as a text book for pharmaceutical students, and at the time it was a very suitable book for the purpose. Attfield was wise in keeping steadfastly before him the object for which his readers studied, and as long as his health permitted him, he did it well. The modern pharmaceutical chemist wants something more than the student of the time when Attfield was the professor in the School of Pharmacy in London. Modern therapeutics demands that the pharmacist of to-day must be a better all-round chemist than the pharmacist of twenty years ago. I never meet a dispensing chemist of to-day who does not feel that he is handicapped by advanced methods of treating disease getting ahead of his knowledge of chemistry. There are, of course, numbers of men who are satisfied to remain passive while progress is made all round them. During the past two years a number of the younger pharmacists in Brisbane, recognising the inadequacy of their scientific training, have approached me with the object of forming a post-diploma class. I have hitherto hesitated to do this, as flesh and blood can only stand a certain amount of physical strain; but I am satisfied this requirement should be met, whether in this institution or in the university, I am not prepared to say. Anyhow, where the desire for knowledge exists, in a democratic country like this is, a student should be in a position to demand that his thirst for knowledge on whatever subject his inclinations lie shall be gratified. Furthermore, our educational authorities should encourage this kind of student, for he belongs to the class which gives the lead to intellectual and industrial progress. The College of Pharmacy has not the funds nor the staff to launch out in this way. We are satisfied if we do the work satisfactorily that we are here to do. I am, however, digressing. The requirements of the modern pharmacist in chemical knowledge must of necessity be in advance of his compeer the medical man, if he is to fulfil to advantage his alloted sphere in life.

In conducting the chemistry classes in connection with the College of Pharmacy, I endeavour to keep constantly in mind what our students are being educated for, and that the conditions under which a pharmacist plies his calling in most parts of Australia is different to those under which his brother works in the British Islands. Our students are taught that there is nothing a medical man requires, but that it is possible for an intelligent pharmacist to supply. He is taught to have confidence in his own ability and knowledge. If his fate in life is to be situated in districts remote from the usual sources of supply he is taught to extemporise the article demanded. It does not follow that he will prepare it by the cheapest method, and it may be the method he adopts is not an industrial one, but that is of small importance in comparison with the advantage of being able to supply the article in question with promptitude. A person's health, life, and comfort are of more importance than the difference in the cost to him this would incur. I believe in teaching chemistry by practical methods. It makes the subject of greater interest to the pupil, and does away with the laborious task of memorising the matter of a lecture.

Practical methods of teaching give the lecturer something more definite to work on: explanations are easier, and the difficulties met with by the student demands an answer, especially when he bumps up against the difficulty himself. It exercises his brain, and altogether makes a better man of him. When I deliver a lecture on chemical compounds, my students have during the week to prepare them. It does not follow that every student has to make every compound, but as my classes are never large, it is an easy matter for each student to supervise the work of others. I am in the laboratory to supervise and explain, but not to do the work. Working in this way, it is surprising what a num-

ber of compounds we are able to turn out during the session. Many of these are used up in the preparation of others, many are added to stock. I have here a number of exhibits of the work done during last session, and I think you will admit that for students the work has not been badly done. As pharmacists have to handle a large number of organic compounds, organic chemistry has to figure in our work. We prepare all the more common of the organic compounds: many of those we are able to preserve from evaporation are exhibited on the table before me. So much for the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals.

A prominent feature in our examination syllabus is the testing of pharmacopoeial chemicals for impurities. This demands on the part of the candidate manipulative skill in analysis, both qualitative and quantitative, knowledge of industrial processes of manufacture, careful attention to lectures, and the practical experience in making chemicals I have described above have taught him. I consider this part of our educational system of immense importance to the pharmacist, the medical man, and the public. Our Board of Examiners places great importance on this also. An article to be used in medicine should be of unquestionable purity. Commercial purity is rarely sufficient for medicinal requirements.

The extraction of typical alkaloids I insist upon for the purpose of giving students an insight into vegetable active constituents and the chemical adjustment of uniform amounts of alkaloids in galenical preparations follows as a natural sequence.

Chemistry and pharmacy are inextricably interwoven, and our lectures on organic chemistry have constant references to pharmacopoeial drugs and their chief constituents, such as fixed and essential oils, waxes, resins, oleo-resins, balsams, gums, etc. The assay of these substances form part of our practical course.

I think I have in this short lecture given a fairly extensive resume of the methods adopted for teaching pharmaceutical chemistry in this institution, and I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I have received from my committee in arranging the classes to fall in with my views.

In conclusion, I will add a little tale having a bearing on teaching commercial chemistry. Dr. B. H. Paul, formerly editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of London, a pupil of Liebig, and until lately one of the most active and prominent pharmaceutical chemists of the day, in speaking on the advantages of specialisation in teaching commercial chemistry, said that a friend of his, engaged in smelting copper, brought his son to him one day. The young man, he said, had been attending the chemistry classes in the Royal College of Science, and that he, the father, thought they were spending too much time in discussing hydrogen and oxygen and too little time on copper, the subject he wanted his son to know all about. Well, perhaps this was an exaggeration, but we have to bear in mind that we in the College of Pharmacy are teaching chemistry with a special object in view, the training of pharmacists, and that is what our pupils and their parents require.

Sir William MacGregor expressed his pleasure at listening to the lecture. They had been told the methods of teaching chemistry to the students of the college, but he would have liked to have heard something of the preliminary education that was required of students before they took up the college course. From what they had just heard, they were reminded of this fact, that pharmacy of the present day had come to be more or less an exact science. The science that was required of thoroughly qualified pharmacy students was very broad. Not only did they require a knowledge of chemistry, but they required a knowledge of botany, zoology, optics, and other applied sciences. Any man or woman who intended taking up those subjects would require to be well educated. It might be a prejudice on his part, but he attached a great deal of importance to the preliminary education that was insisted on with respect to any person who proposed to take up a profession, especially when it was one that dealt with human life. He wished the college every success. It was of considerable interest to him, as well as to every man in the State, to know the education of pharmacy students that was carried on at the college, and the standard that was exacted before a diploma was issued. The lecturer touched on a point of considerable importance, a post-diploma course. In the professions such a course had been found to be of very great use, and it was a great advantage for professional people to be sure that they were quite up to the requirements of the day. (Applause.)

At the request of his Excellency, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Mr. Mackay proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William MacGregor for presiding. In doing so, he explained that it was the aim of the board that the entrance examination of the university should be the entrance examination of the college. The status of the college was as high as in any part of the world, but the Pharmacy Act was the weakest in Australia, and he hoped it would be amended.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he was satisfied with regard to the preliminary examination, which appeared to be exactly the right one. He thought that they could all go away from the meeting feeling that their young

pharmacists were being well educated. But he pointed out that a good deal of research work could be carried out.

Mr. Cowley, in thanking his audience for the attentive hearing which they had given him, said there undoubtedly was great scope for research work in Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The monthly meeting was held on the 16th of February. Present: The President, Mr. Hustler, and all the members.

Reciprocal.—Mr. J. Reid (Registrar-Pharmacy Board, Tasmania, wrote, saying that his Board were desirous of entering into agreements with the other State Boards for the reciprocal recognition of certificates by examination. After discussion, it was resolved that the Board would consider reciprocity on the uniform agreement of 1903.

Examiners for the current years were appointed as following:—Prelim., Canon Poole, M.A.; Botany, Miss Benham, B.Sc.; Organic Chemistry, E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc.; Inorganic Chemistry, W. T. Cooke, D.Sc.; Practical Chemistry, Drs. Rennie and Cooke; Volumetric, W. T. Cooke, D.Sc.; Dispensing, Messrs. Cooper and Baker; Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Messrs. Hustler and Young.

Registration.—N. J. O. Lovely, Exeter. Certificate 94. Final, W.A. Apprenticeship Declaration. In reply to a question whether any persons had been examined and placed on the Register who had not completed their term in an open shop, but in wholesale houses, the Registrar replied that whatever the form of service, or with whom the declarations, always bore the names retail chemists keeping open shops for dispensing and compounding physicians' prescriptions, as required by the Act.

It was resolved to intimate that exchange must be added to country cheques for annual fees, etc.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 16th February. Present: The President (Mr. Gryst) and all the members.

Mr. Glover, of Mt. Gambier, directed attention to the loose manner in which poisons were vended by other than chemists. To be acknowledged.

The Conference.—The secretary read some notes on the Conference, and which were spoken of by Mr. Gryst, and it was resolved that the Council should procure 150 copies of the A.P.F., and be responsible for 100 more copies.

Lecturer on Volumetric Analysis.—Mr. Harding Bickford, F.C.S., having removed to Sydney in the interests of the firm of A. M. Bickford and Sons Ltd., he resigned this lectureship, and Dr. Cooke, of the Adelaide University, will take it up.

The U.F.S. Dispensaries.—At a meeting the executive presented a report of negotiations with the medical officers, and submitted alternative schemes for consideration. It was resolved that the offer should be made of 20 per cent. reduction from present fees, and failing acceptance they would arrange for the establishment of one central dispensary in the city, and call for applications in this and the other States for a number of medical men, who would be given the right of private practice to attend the members.

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug-of-war. The M.D.L. is an active body, with considerable "esprit de corps," and the profession is federated. It is strange that unionists, such as most lodge members are, who use language so frequent and so free towards those who are outside unions, or work under "log" rates, should seek such to work for them. The position is a little contradictory. Dr. Corben, the secretary of the M.D.L., in a letter in this morning's paper, pointed out that the movement is unnecessary, inequitable and unfair. He shows that the convenience of lodge patients is better met under the present system, and that the correctness of the dispensing is demonstrated by the action of the drugs to the doctor, etc., shows that at a time when there is a general demand for better pay the U.F.S. ask the doctors to accept less, and warns them that though they may secure medical attendance on their terms, it will be inept and unsatisfactory, whilst at present they have the attention of men they both know and trust. This, I know, is the opinion of a large number of lodge members, who think that the movement is the outcome of a social unrest, and the "activity" of an agitator, whose creed seems to be "and things are not what they seem."

Conferences Setting the Ball a-Rolling.—Adelaide has the honour of the initiative of the A.P.C., and its successful starting

must be put to the credit of Mr. Young, who, during its first meetings in Adelaide, till the tide turned, knew many an anxious ¼ hour, and well does he deserve to see the success of the movement.

Another Conference has now been started in Adelaide. The Interstate Dry Farming Conference, called together by the S.A. Minister of Agriculture, and this has also struck the keynote of high possibilities, for it has resolved that in the interests of the extension of agriculture throughout the whole of Australia, the conference shall meet annually, in each State in rotation, Sydney being chosen for 1912. The contributions by practical men of the soil will be read through the length and breadth of Australia.

Higher Education.—The President of the School of Mines, Sir J. L. Bonython, in his evidence before the Select Committee, rather deprecated the tendency of the University to teach what are called "Bread and Butter Subjects," which, he thinks, should be left to the School of Mines as a technical and industrial school. The University should confine itself to the higher subjects of letters, law, medicine, music, etc. He would like a strong dividing line between their several spheres of influence. He threw out the strange suggestion that a certain standard preliminary examination should be instituted for all Government locomotive apprentices to ensure an educational ability to profit by the teaching in the School of Mines, which by their indentures they have to attend.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting was held on the 23rd February. Present:—Messrs. W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, W. J. Clewer, Percy Ash, J. T. Weaver, and the Registrar. Mr. Weaver was voted to the chair.

Examination Room at Technical School.—The room which is under offer to the Board was hardly suitable, owing to defective lighting. The registrar to enquire if another room is not available.

Poisons Prosecutions—Registrar reported that the police had the matter in hand, and one case was being proceeded with. The Board decided that several cases should be dealt with together, and one taken as a test case, and the Registrar was directed to inform the Commissioner of Police accordingly.

Charles Richards wrote regarding his application for registration, and the Registrar stated that he had already written to Capetown for information in the case.

Secretary Zeehan and Dundas Hospital wrote, asking if the licence issued in the name of Mr. Williams, the dispenser, could not be issued to "the dispenser for the time being" of the hospital, instead of to an individual. Registrar to reply that the licence was a personal one, and therefore the course suggested could not be followed.

Reciprocity Agreements.—The Registrar Victorian Board wrote, asking for a copy of the Tasmanian Act and Regulations, which had been sent.

Annual List.—Draft list was presented, and the Registrar was authorised to have same published in next week's Gazette.

Day of Meeting.—After discussion, the day of meeting was altered to the third Thursday in the month. The Pharmaceutical Registers of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia were received.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The 193rd meeting was held on March 8th at Perth Technical School. Present: Messrs. Tilly (President), E. Parry, J. B. George, J. G. Cooper, and E. Mayhew.

New Councillor.—The President, upon behalf of the other members of the Council, welcomed Mr. E. A. Sagar, who had been elected to fill the position of Councillor rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. V. Parkes.

Yearly Report.—The draft of this having been fully considered and approved, the Registrar was instructed to have same printed and circulated in the usual manner.

Annual Meeting.—This was to be advertised to take place upon the afternoon of Wednesday, March 29th, at 3 p.m.

Auditors.—Messrs. C. H. Braddock and F. H. Neale were re-appointed.

Reciprocity. — The Registrar was instructed to convey hearty good wishes to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales and South Australia respectively upon the

accomplishment of reciprocity with Western Australia on a whole Register basis.

Name of Society.—In answer to a letter from the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, the matter having been discussed, the Registrar was instructed to reply to the following effect, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia see no necessity for such change of name, as proposed, viz., Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia (Western Australian Branch).

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Trade Marks Case. At the Hamilton Police Court on the 28th January, Margaret Grogan, licensee of the Commercial Hotel, Macarthur, was proceeded against by the Liquor Inspectors for applying a false description to a bottle of Wolfe's Schnapps. Defendant, who admitted the offence, was fined £3, with 35s. costs.

Chemist's Assistant Discharged. - At the Supreme Court Sittings, at Geelong, on February 24, before the Chief Justice, Nicholas Nicholas, chemist's assistant, was charged with having embezzled 4/6, the property of his late employer, Francis J. Bennell, Pakington-street, West Geelong. The jury, after a brief retirement, returned a verdict of not guilty, and accused was discharged.

Breaches of Early Closing Law.— At the Richmond Police Court on March 11, Albert Edward Pulling, the registered proprietor of Collin's Drug Stores, Bridge-road, Richmond, was fined 20s., with 22s. 6d. costs, for keeping his pharmacy open after 9 p.m., contrary to a Regulation made under the Factories and Shops Act, requiring all chemists' shops in Richmond to close at 9 p.m. For a similar offence Mr. T. L. Green, who lately purchased Mr. J. Digby's business in Bridge-road, Richmond, was at the same Court on February 11, fined 10s. with 10s. 6d. costs.

National Drug Company Fined. -At the District Court, Melbourne, on March 10, C. E. Smith and Co., trading as the National Drug Co., Russell-street, was charged with having sold on January 4 last, cod liver oil which did not conform to the standard prescribed by the Pure Foods Act 1905. Robert William Frayne, a member of the company, appeared, and admitted the offence. Wm. Ross, health inspector, gave evidence as to the purchase of the oil. Hilary Dowling, Deputy Government Analyst, stated that the oil was a very poor sample, and was not medicinal cod liver oil at all. Its specific gravity w s 0.2 to 0.3, and it did not have the violet colour possessed by good cod liver oil. It also contained 3.7 per cent. of fatty solids. These characteristics were opposed to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia. The defendant said that the bottle of oil from which the sample had been obtained had been exposed for sale in the shop window, and the sun had affected its colour and its gravity. A fine of 40/-, with 21/- costs, was inflicted.

Selling Alleged Noxious Drugs. — At the Bairnsdale General Sessions, on Thursday, March 2, before His Honour Judge Box and a jury of twelve, John Duncan, chemist, of Bairnsdale, was charged with selling, on or about the 25th August last, drugs alleged to be noxious, for an unlawful purpose. Detective Mulfahey repeated the evidence given in the Police Court. Cross-examined, he said that the accused did not attempt to conceal anything when being interviewed, and said he sold the pills as he got them from the wholesale druggist in Melbourne. Mounted Constable Daniel Hayes and Constable Anstey gave corroborative evidence. Dora Hilda Dyer said that she was given some pills by Kirk, and after taking them for several days became suddenly ill. She was attended by Dr. Kerr and Dr. Alsop. She could not say the pills given her were similar to those produced. She did not think they were as round as those produced. Augustine K. Kirk, traveller, said that he sent to the accused for some pills. Later he received them, and gave a quantity of them to the last witness. He could not swear that the pills he gave Mrs. Dyer came from the accused. He did not tell the police that he wrote to the accused, asking him to send up some pills, as he had a woman in a certain condition. He would contradict the police if they said that he said that he wrote to the accused asking him to send up steel filings. He had been taking drugs previous to being arrested, and that may have affected his memory in regard to the statements made to the police. Chas. Price, deputy Government analyst, said that he analysed the pills handed him by Detective Mulfahey, ones similar to those produced. Some of the ingredients found in them were reputed abortifacients. The ingredients which composed the pills were also reputed emmenagogues. He had bought similar pills from Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne, for experimental purposes. As far as he knew they were kept amongst the ordinary stock. The pills were noxious if taken in large quantities. He thought they would be noxious if taken in larger quantities than prescribed on the leaflet, namely, one pill every four hours. Dr. C. J. Alsop, of Bairnsdale, said he treated Mrs. Dyer in September last. He found her in a certain condition which necessitated an operation. If the pills produced were given to a woman in such a condition, in quantities, they may prove noxious. It would be dangerous to give a woman emmenagogue pills if she was in a certain condition. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dethbridge, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner was a man with an unblemished character. The charge the Crown had to prove was, were the pills noxious. If they proved that, then the next thing to prove was, did the prisoner have a guilty mind? and, thirdly, did he supply them for an illegal purpose? If the Crown failed in any one of these three things, then they failed to prove the charge against the prisoner. The pills which the Crown said were supplied by prisoner, and contended were noxious, were pills, not made up by the prisoner in the secrecy of his laboratory, but were pills sold by

nearly all the wholesale drug firms of Melbourne and other parts. They were emmenagogue pills, and sold by respectable firms of the highest standing. If the prisoner had committed a crime, then every man in the drug trade had done likewise. The Crown had brought two experts, firstly, Mr. Price, the Deputy Government Analyst, who said he did not think the pills were noxious unless taken in larger quantities than directed to be taken. Then Dr. Alsop practically gave utterance to the same words, and both men admitted that the constituents were reputed to be emmenagogues. That was the only evidence the Crown could bring to show that they were noxious. The accused, in making a statement, said that he had been in business as a chemist for over 22 years, and never had a charge brought against him during the whole of his life. He obtained the pills in question from a well-known drug firm in Melbourne, and were sold by him as legitimate medicines for female irregularities. He had never heard any remarks about them being injurious. About the beginning of September last he received a letter from Kirk, asking him to send him some pills for a woman for ordinary purposes. He fixed up the order, sending a tin of pills quite openly. He also sent him the account. A few days afterwards the police came to see him, and asked him if he had a letter from Kirk. He replied that he had, and told them that he had simply sent him a box of pills, which he considered harmless. He did not think he was doing wrong. For the prosecution, Mr. Tucker said that in regard to the evidence of Kirk, he did not know whether the jury would attach much importance to it. To his mind he was trying to suppress something. He would ask the jury to say that the Crown had proved the case right up to the hilt. The idea of counsel suggesting that the three policemen had committed perjury appeared to him to be wanton abuse on the men of the police force. His Honour, in summing up, said the jury would have to remember that they were not trying Kirk, but Duncan. The Crown had to satisfy them that the pills were noxious. As far as he could understand, the pills were noxious if taken in greater quantities than prescribed. A great deal would depend on the way in which they viewed the evidence of the policemen, evidence on oath. They would also have to consider if the prisoner knew for what purpose the pills were to be used; the Crown had to prove that he did, and until they did that the prisoner could not be found guilty. The most important feature in the case was, did they believe the evidence of the police in regard to the conversation with the prisoner at his shop. The pills were given to the woman by Kirk without any instructions. She could have taken the whole box at once, but how did it affect the prisoner if he did not know for what purpose they were sent? It was very odd that the letter was burnt. He, himself, should think that having supplied the drugs, accused would keep the letter. However, it would have to be proved beyond all doubt that the prisoner knowingly supplied Kirk with a noxious drug.

The jury retired at 1.48 p.m., and returned at 2.55, with a verdict of not guilty, and accused was discharged.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. W. H. Malyon.—Another of the old pioneers in Australian pharmacy passed away on the 8th inst., and by his sudden death Ballarat loses one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens. Mr. Malyon was born at Chelmsford, England, in 1830, and at an early age entered the East Indian Company's service as a cadet on board one of the company's vessels, the "General Hewett," which came out to Sydney, N.S.W., in 1843. The commander of the vessel, who was Mr. Malyon's guardian, decided on an occupation for the youth, and apprenticed him to a firm of wholesale druggists, Messrs. Ambrose Foss and Co., for a term of five years. After the termination of his apprenticeship he accepted an engagement for twelve months as assistant to Dr. Harper. About this time news continued to arrive in Australia of the rich gold discoveries in California, which Mr. Malyon, who was of an adventurous disposition, decided to go to, and shortly after his arrival accepted an engagement as assistant with Mr. Thos. Bevan. Determining, however, to visit the goldfield he joined a party of Australian friends, and after a successful prospecting tour of some months returned to San Francisco. In 1851 Mr. Malyon returned to England, where he was offered a position as doctor's assistant on one of the Pacific mail steamers, in which he made three voyages. In 1852, in common with many others, Mr. Malyon was attracted by the reports of the wonderful discoveries of gold in Port Phillip, and after his experiences on the gold fields of California he was not long in deciding to return to Australia, where he arrived in October, 1852. As all business was then in a very unsettled state Mr Malyon decided to again try his fortune on the gold fields, and in company with

a party visited the Mount Tarrengower, Forest Creek, and other districts with good results. Towards the end of 1853 Mr. Malyon returned to Melbourne, and shortly after was appointed manager of a business carried on by Mr. F. Wrentmore, in Lennox-street, Richmond, from which he retired to take control of a dispensary in Swanston-street, Melbourne, in conjunction with Drs. Fletcher and Yely. Mr. Malyon first commenced business on his own account at Bridge-street, Ballarat, in 1855, and subsequently purchased the premises in Sturt-street, in which he carried on business until his death. Of those who were in business as chemist at the time Mr. Malyon started were Mr. E. Rand, Wayne and Brind, Thos. Longstaff, and E. Towl; all have predeceased him. Of a kind and genial disposition, Mr. Malyon made many friends. For years he was a well known figure on the Ballarat bowling green, and although he had attained the ripe age of 81 years, was a man of wonderful activity. He was exceedingly fond of theatrical work, and possessed a store of reminiscences of the early days of the theatres in Sydney, Melbourne and Ballarat. Mr. Malyon did not take a very active part in public life, but nevertheless kept well in touch with current politics, both State and local, and having an excellent memory, was able to recount many details of old-time events of the stirring days of Ballarat. He was exceedingly fond of music, and was always pleased to welcome to his home those who loved music for its own sake. Mr. Malyon was one of the earliest members of the Old Colonists' Association, having joined that institution in 1885. He leaves a grown-up family. They include Miss Clarice Malyon, better known as Mrs. T. Leslie Middleton, wife of the well-known teacher of singing, and several sisters, and Mr. E. Malyon, who managed his father's business. The late Mrs. Malyon predeceased her husband some 15 years ago. The flag was flown at half-mast on the Old Colonists' Hall Mr. Malyon was amongst the first hundred chemists registered in Victoria. The pharmacentical register gives the date of his registration as May 16, 1877. He was also one of the oldest members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, under the control of Dr. Frederick B. Power, Ph.D., LL.D., have issued the following reports: "The Constituents of the Leaves of Prunus Serotina," by F. B. Power and C.W. Moore, "Synthesis of Cotarnine," by Arthur H. Salway, D.Sc.; "Note on Gynocardin and Gynocardase," by Chas. W. Moore and Frank Tutin; "Chemical Examination of the Tuberous Root of Ipomœa Horsfalliæ," by F. B. Power and H. Rogerson, M.Sc.; "The Resolution of Benzoyloscine," by Frank Tutin; "Notes on the Constitution of *a*-Elaterin," by Charles W. Moore; "The Constituents of Leptandra," by F. B. Power, Ph.D., and Harold Rogerson, M.Sc.; "The Constitution of Eriodictyol, of Homoeriodictyol and of Hesperitan," by F. Tutin; "The Synthesis of 2 : 4 : 6-Trimethoxyphenyl-3 : 4-Dimethoxystyryl Ketone," by F. Tutin and F. W. Caton, B.Sc.

Schimmel and Co.'s Semi-Annual Report.—The current number deals with investigations made by the firm up to October, 1910. It is excellently printed in English, and contains the usual amount of valuable information collated by the firm's experts on all matters relating to the essential oil industry.

Southall Bros. and Barclay's Laboratory Report for 1911.—The report has now reached its tenth issue in the present enlarged form. The analytical notes furnished with regard to the large number of drugs and chemicals examined in the firm's laboratories for sophistication and adulteration during the year are extremely valuable. Likewise the new departure of including an account of the experimental work carried on in the laboratory in connection with actual questions arising in every-day work, is one that will be greatly appreciated by pharmacists. The question of the detection of Arachis oil as an adulterant of olive oil is fully dealt with, and the comparison between proposed tests for the discovery of the adulterant will be read with interest. A table showing suggested standards, ranges of specific gravity, etc., for galenical preparations, is also included. The report is edited by Mr. E. W. Mann, Th. C., F.C.S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

Sale of Methylated Spirits.

THE EDITOR, *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Sir,—I have noticed lately the prevalence of methylated spirit drinking on Sundays, as reported in the press. I have also noticed that my sales of methylated spirit have increased, and that Sunday is the day when most sales are made. Becoming suspicious, I have questioned purchasers on Sunday for what purpose they required the spirit. I found that it was invariably wanted to drink. I now refuse to sell the spirit when the hotels are closed. Could it not be made prohibitive for anyone to sell methylated spirit between the hours of 11.30 p.m. Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday? It is of little use having a stringent licensing law when any dead beat can get a cheap drink for sixpence—cheap enough in price, but the effects must be dear enough, for the effect on the stomach must be very deleterious.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY R. BAYLEY.

Werribee, March 6.

(This matter was brought under the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Police, who stated that he did not think methylated spirit drinking was on the increase, nor in his opinion was there any necessity to regulate or restrict its sale. The Federal Minister of Customs (Mr. Tudor) is having inquiries made in the different States as to whether the practice complained of is as prevalent as stated, and if so, whether some remedy for counteracting the habit cannot be discovered. A pharmacist repeatedly asked for methylated spirit on Sundays would naturally be suspicious

as to the purposes for which it was purchased, and if, in his opinion, it was intended to be used as a drink, he would be morally bound to refuse to sell it. In very few cases, indeed, could the sale of methylated spirits by a chemist on Sundays be justified.—Ed. *A.J.P.*)

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Carbolacene.—The word "Carbolacene." Sanitary and Disinfectant Preparations. H. and F. Walker Ltd., Water-street, Liverpool.

Corn Cure.—Combination of devices. Corn Cure Ointment. The Keene Company, Britannia House, High Holborn, London.

Nervease.—Distinctive mark. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Charles Xarmby Rawson, 450 Bridge-road, Richmond, pharmaceutical chemist.

Dijon.—The word "Dijon." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Perfumed Soap, etc. Sayers, Allport Proprietary Ltd., 9 O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Mynona.—The word "Mynona." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc. Edwin A. Lane, Clarinda-street, Parkes, N.S.W., pharmaceutical chemist.

Cobra.—Device and word "Cobra." Fungicides, being chemical substances used for Horticultural and Agricultural Purposes. Jaques, Fisher and Co. Propy. Ltd., High-street, Yarraville.

Bron-kold.—Distinctive label. A medicinal preparation for human use. W. L. Williams, Hargreaves-street, Bendigo, pharmaceutical chemist.

Carbolic Cure-All.—Distinctive label. A carbolic preparation for use in medicine and pharmacy. T. G. Wright and Florence F. L. Caston, trading as Beer and Wright, Synagogue-place, Adelaide.

Thrivo.—Distinctive label. A preparation for the hair. W. L. Williams, Bendigo, pharmaceutical chemist.

Veloute.—The word "Veloute." Toilet powders. Gallet Pellerin et Cie, trading also as Roger and Gallet, Rue D'Hauteville, Paris, France.

Red Duck.—The device. Medicinal preparation for veterinary purposes. Rudduck and Co., St. Kilda-road, Melbourne.

Peachbloom.—The word "Peachbloom." Saline Powders. The Trading and Agency Co., 378 Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Minerva.—Device and word "Minerva." Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. Chipman Ltd., 25 Whitehall-street, New York, and 54 Margaret-street, Sydney.

Cucuma.—The word "Cucuma." Toilet preparations. F. Schureck, trading as Hamson and Leonard, 210 George-street, Sydney.

White Anchor.—Combination of devices and words "White Anchor." Chemical Substances, prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Billows Proprietary Ltd., 110 Moor-street, Fitzroy.

Sirdar.—The word "Sirdar." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Francis Longmore and Co., Bourke-street, Melbourne.

Electrine.—The word "Electrine." A medicinal preparation for human use. John B. Burden, 45 King William-street, Adelaide, pharmaceutical chemist.

Prof. P. Ehrlich.—The name "Prof. P. Ehrlich" printed in distinctive manner. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Farbwercke Vorm Meister Lucius and Bruning, Hoechst af Main, Germany.

Gonochidia and St. Mach.—The distinctive words. Pharmaceutical preparations for human use. Clement L. M. Bourdic, Pharmacie, Francais, 98 Spencer-street, Melbourne.

Pipe of Peace.—Sir Hiram Maxim's Pipe of Peace. Medical Inhaler, made of glass, for the cure of bronchitis and such like complaints. Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, Rycotes, Dulwich Common, London.

Shadeine.—The word "Shadeine." Preparations for the hair. J. S. Eve, 114 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

Carbine Remedies.—Distinctive device and word "Carbine." Chemical substances used for veterinary purposes. United Distributing Companies Ltd., George and Wynyard streets, Sydney.

MARKET REPORT.

The drug and chemical market during the month has shown a considerable advance in a number of lines. The high prices now ruling have caused pharmacists in England to charge increased rates for certain mixtures. Latest advices point to increased stringency in several of the more largely used chemicals.

Bromides are all up about a third.

Menthol is very firm.

Buchu Leaves are easier.

Morphia is still dear.

Oil Caryoph has advanced during the month.

Mercurials are moving upwards; quotations in all lines are dearer.

Ergot.—The market is firm, with slightly higher rates ruling.

Cod Liver Oil.—A sharp advance is reported; the trend of the market is still upwards.

Cocaine and Codeine are dear—prices have advanced 10 per cent.

Linseed Oil and Turpentine show no tendency to fall. There was a further increase in price on March 15.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. R. A. Jones has purchased the business at Rochester he was managing for Mr. Nugent.

Mr. Harry J. Wells has taken over the business of Mr. G. J. Wells, Kyneton.

Mr. Jack Williams, representing Pears Soap, is about to leave Sydney for Auckland, from which centre he will commence his usual New Zealand trip.

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON, 5 and 7 Barrack-street, Sydney, have issued a revised catalogue and price list of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson's preparations for the year 1911. The catalogue has been artistically executed by a leading firm of Sydney printers. Many of the lines enumerated are the subject of illustration, and the prices quoted are those obtaining in the Commonwealth during the current year. Pharmacists handling S. and J.'s standard medical and surgical requisites will find the new catalogue extremely useful. A copy of the price list will be forwarded to any pharmacist on application.

MESSRS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co. have opened up a varied assortment of manicure requisites, including nickel plated, forged steel manicure outfits, containing twelve instruments on card; the "Halma" nail scissors, curved and straight, half dozen on card; the "Calton" manicure set, containing six cuticles; and embossed cards containing one dozen assorted nail files with cuticle ends. A handy and effective sterilising apparatus for sterilising scalpels has been received. This line is compact, and should prove attractive to medical men. A new line of British Compound Formalin tablets has been unpacked. From the same makers come "Castols," in neatly got up tins—an elegant preparation for the palatable administration of castor oil; also Effervescing Bi-Granular Citrate of Magnesia, which is guaranteed not to become damp or inert. Atkinson's bath salts, a very attractive line, may be had in 2lb. and 5lb. bottles, assorted odors. A nice assortment of perfume and smelling-salt bottles has come to hand and is now being shown. "Challenge" oil silk protective is a new line, cheaper than oiled silk, and yet said to be equally effective. It is sterilizable by boiling.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co. have opened up their new season's supply of hot water bottles. They are also showing some excellent first aid sets in Japanned tin cases, and first aid cabinets (deal or oak) suitable for factory or warehouse use. These outfits are very complete and contain almost everything that would be required to meet a sudden emergency. They are lines that chemists in industrial centres might do a good business in. "Trident" brand preparations now include "Veronal" tablets, each 5 grains. Other new goods embrace some good quality all glass hypodermic syringes in metal case; "Comprimella" solid perfumes; silver mounted sprays with piston pump; and "Kolynos" tooth cream, one dozen tubes in counter display box.

MESSRS. DUERDIN & SAINSBURY have received fresh supplies of zylonite goods, including hair, brushes, shaving brushes, mirrors, puff boxes, etc.; also the "zit" nail brushes (Maw's) in ebony and ivorine. They have also a range of fine sponges, packed each one dozen in a box, and papre mache and wooden puff boxes of various designs. "Auto" finger stalls, made of leather, are sent out, one dozen on card. A large assortment of hypodermic syringes, glass and metal; and clinical thermometers, half, and one minute have been received. Glass eye ointment rods, suitable for introducing ointment to the eye are also included in a recent shipment. In powder puffs the firm have a wide range in all sizes and designs.

PERSONAL.

MR. V. A. WAWN has been relieving Mr. A. A. Lord, Swan Hill.

MR. DAVID EVANS has been relieving Mr. V. S. Lalor, Avoca, during the month.

MR. H. HOLMES, late of Glenferrie, left on March 14 for Sydney, where he has accepted a good position.

MR. H. BICKFORD, of Messrs. A. M. Bickford and Sons, Adelaide, was in Melbourne during the month.

MR. W. E. KERNOT, late of Stawell, is at present with Messrs. Bowen and Co., Swanston-street, Melbourne.

MR. W. R. WEIR has been acting as locum tenens for Mr. A. Bell, Inglewood, during the latter's absence on holiday.

MR. J. V. CURRAN, lately assistant to Mr. Cowling, chemist, Norwood, S.A., has accepted an engagement with Mr. J. Hislop, Windsor.

MR. ANDREW BLACK, Camperdown, and Mr. A. G. Skinner, Moonee Ponds, intend leaving early next month on a trip to England, via America.

MR. ANDREW SMITH, late of Berwick, left on another visit to the Old Country during the month.

MR. ALBERT KOCH, Collins-street, Melbourne, has been registered by the Board of Public Health as a public analyst under the Pure Foods Act.

MR. W. H. ANDREWS, chemist, Healesville, suffered considerable inconvenience during the recent severe storm, owing to the flood waters finding their way into his house.

MISS ELEANOR HAVLOCK, a Queensland pharmacist, has been appointed dispenser at the Ballarat Hospital. There were four applicants for the position.

MR. A. B. RUNDLE, Wangaratta, is leaving on a trip to England by the "Grosser Kurfeurst" on March 28. During his absence, his sister, Miss Muriel Rundle, will manage the business.

MR. W. A. GORDON, Nagambie, passed through Melbourne during the month on his way to Narrewarren, where his parents celebrated their golden wedding.

MR. H. GISSING, of Summer Hill, Sydney, has been on a visit to Melbourne. He made a call at the College of Pharmacy, and was greatly pleased with what he saw.

MR. I. ARMITSTEAD, late of St. Helen's, Lancashire, pharmacist and optician, who has come out to settle in Australia, passed through Melbourne on his way to Brisbane during the month.

MR. G. T. LE COUTEUR, Glenferrie, had his pharmacy twice flooded during the month owing to the street channels in the vicinity of his shop being insufficient to carry away the storm waters which accumulated during the recent heavy rains.

MR. OSCAR LAWSON, Fitzroy, left on a visit to England by the "Orsova" on March 8. Mr. F. G. Lewis, late representative of Messrs. Maw, Son and Sons, returned by the same vessel.

THE ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH between the employes of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. and the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works, took place on the Melbourne Grammar School ground on Saturday, March 4. After an exciting game the Bottle Works team won by one wicket and seven runs.

Mr. Louis Murton, late assistant to Messrs. Bowen and Co., and Mr. M. R. Battarbee, assistant to Mr. S. S. Strutt, East Melbourne, have entered into partnership, and have purchased from Mr. H. A. Grounds the branch business in Puckle-street, Moonee Ponds, formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Huntsman.

Masonic.—V.W. Bro. Chas. E. Towl has been appointed by the Grand Master (Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael), President of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. The installation ceremony was held at the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, on March 16, when V.W. Bro. Towl was duly installed in his office.

Country Chemists in Town.—Messrs. Alex. Bell (Inglewood), D. A. Simpson (Loch), C. Hembrow (Beechworth), F. W. Every (Foster), S. V. Say (Benalla), W. A. Gordon (Nagambie), Wm. Denby (Corryong), E. E. Malyon (Ballarat), A. L. Peters (Bendigo), W. T. Hyder (Corowa), G. Turvey (Deniliquin), A. A. Lord (Swan Hill), F. C. Hughes (Wangaratta), E. W. Poynter (Berwick), W. Thursfield (Colac).

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., left Melbourne for England on March 22 by the R.M.S. "Otranto," accompanied by his wife and eldest son, who is going into the warehouse of Messrs. Wright, Layman and Umney Ltd., Southwark, with a view of gaining a thorough experience in all the branches of the drug trade. Prior to leaving Mr. Grimwade entertained the heads of the departments and the members of the travelling staff of the firm at dinner at Hosie's Cafe on March 20.

Mr. D. McAlpine, Government vegetable pathologist and lecturer in Botany at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, has had a marked honour paid to him by the Interstate Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, which concluded its sittings in Melbourne on March 16. The Conference decided that all the States should join with the Commonwealth Government in undertaking a thorough investigation of the disease of bitter pit in apples and pears, and recommended that the Commonwealth should provide £1000, and the States a similiar amount, for this purpose. It was also decided, on the motion of the Minister of Agriculture for South Australia, that Mr. McAlpine should be appointed to undertake the investigations, and take charge of experiments in all the States for four years, at a salary of £1000 per annum. The work is to be commenced on July 1, 1911. Mr. McAlpine has been warmly congratulated on his preferment, which comes as a recognition of many years' valuable and faithful service in the interests of scientific agriculture.

Mr. George Dimock, a dispenser, who lived at 230 Pelham-street, Carlton, was taken suddenly ill on March 1, and died early the next morning. He had suffered from heart trouble, and was under the care of Dr. Woinarski. Mr. Dimock's death revives memories of the litigation between him and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, in 1885-6, when he applied to the Court for a mandamus to compel the Board to register him as a chemist. The case was argued before Sir William Stawell, the Chief Justice, on July 29, 1886, and resulted in the action of the Board in refusing to register Mr. Dimock being upheld. The reason the Board took up the attitude it did was that at the time when Mr. Dimock was employed as a dispensary assistant (1874-1876), he was only 14 years of age, and the Board did not consider that a boy of his years could possibly have acquired sufficient knowledge and experience to be entrusted with the sale of poisons, and the dispensing of medicines. The first application for registration was made in 1879, and it was not until seven years later that the matter was definitely settled by Sir William Stawell's ruling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Woodhouse.—On the 19th February, the wife of W. T. Woodhouse, St. Kilda—a son.

MARRIAGE.

Percy—Addy.—On the 2nd January, 1911, at the Holy Trinity Church, Williamstown, by the Rev. A. Law, Henry Clifton (pharmaceutical chemist), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Percy, Bethanga, to Frances Margaret (Fannie), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Addy, of 75 Verdon-street, Williamstown.

DEATHS.

Malyon.—On the 8th March (suddenly), William Henry Malyon, pharmacist, of Ballarat, aged 80 years. A colonist of 66 years. English papers please copy.

Dimock.—On the 1st March, at his residence, 230 Pelham-street, Carlton, George Augustus, beloved husband of Caroline Dimock, and youngest surviving son of the late Dr. Dimock, of Warrnambool.

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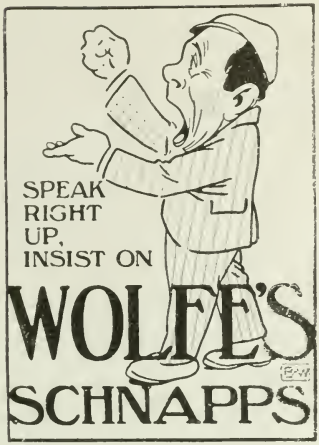

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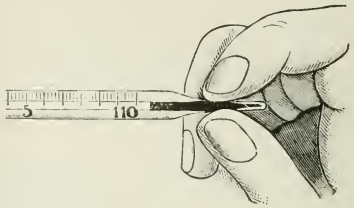

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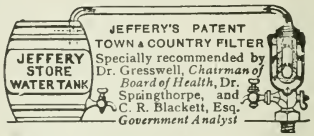
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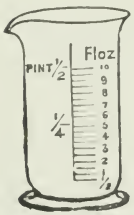

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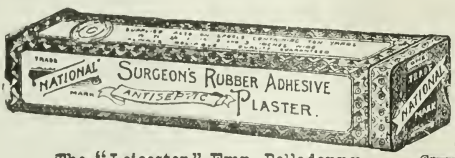

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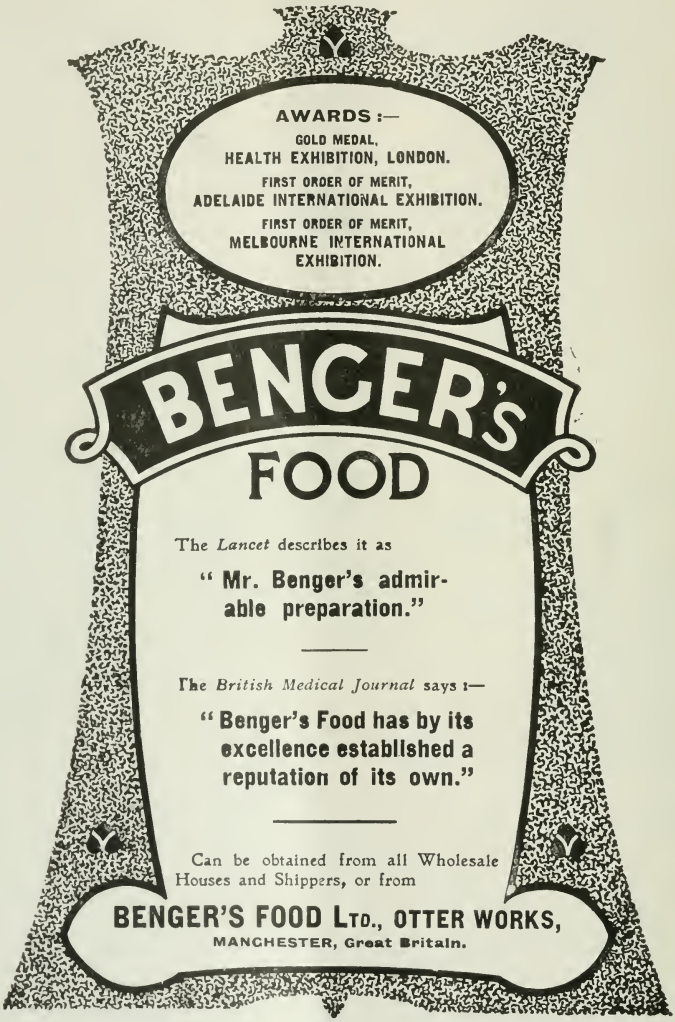
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Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

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Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
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"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: — THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd JUNE, 1911.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

(*In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, March and June, 1911 :—"*English Ideals,*" *by Hansen and Hart. The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are as follows:—*

Milton: On Shakespeare, on Fame, when the assault was intended to the City.

Wordsworth: Westminster Bridge, The World is too much with us.

Tennyson: Ode on the Duke of Wellington, lines 80-150. Revenge, the whole.

(The Text Book for the September, 1911, and three following examinations will be "A School Treasury of English Literature," by Walter Murdoch.)

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th JUNE, 1911, at 10 a.m. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

THE MODIFIED EXAMINATION,

REQUIRED by Sub-division 4 of Section 88 of "The Medical Act 1890," is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Every QUARTER,

Next Examination 12th and 13th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

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Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm

Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and f the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

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Checks FEVERISHNESS and
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Bleeds, but saves, the blood.

Does not interfere with internal medication.

Is a soothing antiseptic, well adapted to abraded surfaces.

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Not only does the work of a poultice far better than the poultice itself, but on account of its antiseptic, nutrient, stimulating and anodyne properties is indicated in all inflammatory affections.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE 54th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1911, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Business:—The Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors. To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements, and any other business of which fourteen days' notice has been given.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that immediately after the conclusion of the abovementioned meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society will be held at the same place.

In the evening a Conversazione will be held at 8 o'clock, and the presentation of the College of Pharmacy Prizes to the successful students during 1910.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Secretary.

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